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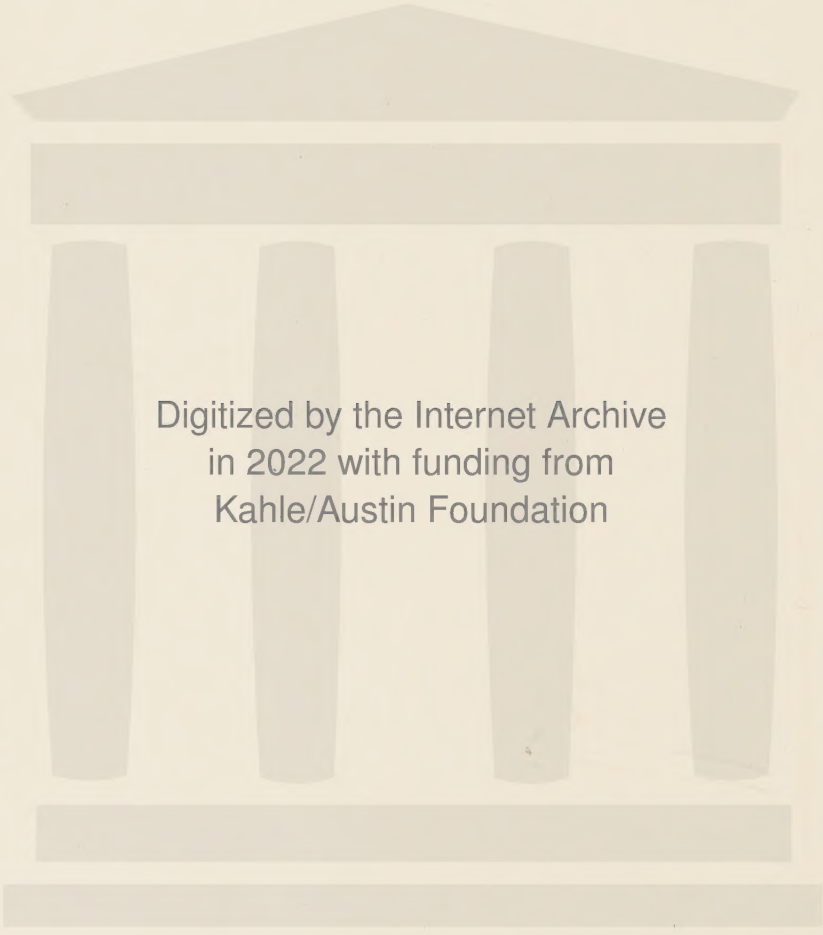
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PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHARLES P. HOWLAND, Director of Research

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

1930

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1930

Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE demand for the "Political Handbook of the World," published by the Council on Foreign Relations, has proved to be so wide-spread that it has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted in the press from newspapers abroad, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The handbook is designed to meet this need for special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but in every case the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere appreciation for the many valuable suggestions which have been offered by the readers of previous editions. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. In view of the decision to revise the material and to republish the handbook at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PURPOSE

THE Council on Foreign Relations provides a continuous conference on the international aspects of America's political, economic, and financial problems. It is not a trade organization, nor has it any connection with any political party. It is a group of men, many of whom have had wide experience in international affairs, who wish by scientific and impartial study to aid in the development of a reasoned American foreign policy.

In addition to holding regular meetings, the Council on Foreign Relations publishes the quarterly review, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, under the editorship of Hamilton Fish Armstrong, which has established itself as the most authoritative review dealing with international relations.

The Council carries on a program of research under the direction of Charles P. Howland. He and his collaborators prepare the Annual Survey of American Foreign Relations, as well as individual volumes on special international questions.

At a recent meeting of societies engaged in the scientific study of international relations, held in London under the auspices of the League of Nations, the Council was designated as the "national center" for such organizations in the United States.

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ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana
Area: 11,632 square miles
Population: 828,593 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Concentration

Appointed January 18, 1929

Premier

KOSTA KOTTA

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of August 16, 1928

Speaker: PANDELI J. EVANGHELI

Number of Members 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. Ahmed Zog, in 1924, headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928 President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly convened in August and amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Kosta Kotta (Premier and Minister of the Interior), Hiqmet Delvina (Minister of Justice), Milto Tutulani (Minister of Finance), Rauf Fitso (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Abdurahman Dibra (Minister of Education), Sali Vichiterni (Minister of Public Works), and Musa Juka (Minister of Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Demokratia	Independent.	Xhevat Kallajxhi (*Ed.*)
Gazeta e Re	Semi-official.	Zoi Xoxa (*Ed.*)
Official Gazette	Organ of Government.	Ministry of the Interior
Shekulli i Ri	Independent.	Dr. Ilia Llavda (*Ed.*)
Gazeta Shqiptare . . . . (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the *Gazzetta di Puglia;* devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	A. Lattanzi (*Prop.*)
Ora (weekly)	Cultural.	C. A. Chekrezi (*Prop.*)
Diturija (monthly) . . .	Political, financial, cultural.	M. Lumo Skendo (*Ed.*)
Jurisprudenca (monthly) . .	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice (*Prop.*)

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,153,119 square miles
Population: 10,922,035 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. HIPOLITO IRIGOYEN (Union Civica Radical)
Assumed office October 12, 1928, for six-year term

Cabinet

Union Civica Radical

Premier *

DR. ELPIDIO GONZALEZ (Union Civica Radical)
Appointed October 12, 1928

(* There is no Premier so-called in the Argentine Cabinet; but in a sense the Minister of Interior fills that position.)

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

Election of April, 1928 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years.)

President: DR. ENRIQUE MARTINEZ (Union Civica Radical)

Parties	*Representation*
Radical Antipersonalista	10
Conservative	8
Union Civica Radical	7
Socialist	1
Vacancies	4
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of April, 1928 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: DR. ANDRÉS FERREYRA (Union Civica Radical)

Parties	*Representation*
Union Civica Radical	87
Conservative	33
Radical Antipersonalista	25
Independent Socialist	8
Socialist	2
Miscellaneous and vacancies	3
Total	158

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNION CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Advocates modification of the method of election of Senators, judgment as to the validity of the election of members of Congress by an authority independent of Congress and of the Executive Power, permanent organization of the budget, limitation of parliamentary initiative in the matter of public expenditures. Favors regulation of federal interventions; division of national territories into provinces; regulation of the constitution and functioning of political parties; social insurance legislation; establishment of special tribunals to settle conflicts between workers and employers; adoption of the sanctions of the International Conference of Labor;

and social prophylaxis. Proposes adequate protection of national industries; revision of customs duties; encouragement of small land-holdings; establishment of agricultural coöperatives of production and credit, and an agricultural bank; expropriation and colonization of lands adjacent to railroads, rivers, and canals; comprehensive plan of public works; legislation relative to irrigation and transportation; regulation of fluvial and land-route tariffs; and enactment of liquor laws. Advocates reform of law of financial control; creation of a tribunal of accounts; unification of internal taxes; reform of the mining code; extension of public education — primary, industrial, and commercial; permanent status of the public employee; and a systematic plan of attack on the endemic diseases of the country; lays especial emphasis on the loyal fulfillment of the provisions of the national Constitution.

Leaders: Hipolito Irigoyen (President of the Republic), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez (Minister of Interior), Dr. Pablo Torello (President of Central Committee of Party), Dr. José Maria Martinez and Eulogio Torres (Vice-Presidents of Central Committee of Party), Andrés Ferreyra, Jr., Leopoldo Bard (Deputies).

Conservative Party: Advocates change of the mode of election of Senators and the length of their term in office; that elections of Deputies and Senators to the National Congress be passed on by the federal judiciary; change in method of appointment of the members of the national judiciary; and limitation of legislative initiative in the matter of public expenditures. Favors revision of the citizenship law; moral and material progress of workers; arbitration of conflicts between capital and labor; protection to national industries; encouragement of agriculture; redivision of land; official encouragement of European immigration; construction of national highways and railroads; lowering of transportation rates; and systematic program of public works. Plans for the equilibrium of national, provincial, and municipal budgets; gradual diminution and suppression of national internal taxes; encouragement of primary education; and systematization of hygiene and prophylaxis in epidemic zones.

Leaders: Dr. Julio A. Roca, Dr. Juan R. Vidal, Dr. Evaristo Perez Virasoro, Dr. Adolfo Rodriguez Saa, Dr. Luis Linares (Senators), Dr. Abraham de la Vega (Deputy), Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, Jr., Ramón C. Carcano, Matías Sanchez Sorondo.

Radical Antipersonalista Party: Similar program to that of the Union Civica Radical or Irigoyenist Party, but does not lay the same emphasis on the loyal fulfillment of the provisions of the national Constitution.

Leaders: Leopoldo Melo (Candidate for President in 1928), Vicente C. Gallo, Luis L. Etchvehere (Senator), Mariano G. Calvento, Mario C. Guido, Benjamin Villafañe.

Independent Socialist Party: Resulted from a division in the Socialist Party, and its program is the same in all important respects.

Leaders: Augustin S. Muzio (Deputy), Manuel González Maseda, Antonio de Tomaso (Deputy, editor of *Libertad*, Party organ), Augusto Bunge, Roberto F. Guisti, Hector González Iramain, Federico Pinedo, Alfredo L. Spinetto, Antonio Zaccagnini (Deputies).

Socialist Party: In *foreign policy*, favors solution of international disputes by arbitration, and adhesion of the Republic to the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates a sound monetary system; abolition of taxes which increase consumption costs; gradual reduction of the customs duties until they

are entirely dispensed with; abolition of taxes which lay a burden upon agricultural and cattle production and, in general, upon useful applications of capital; imposition of direct and progressive tax on income in general and on inheritances, legacies, and donations; regulation of the production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic drinks and tobacco, tending to their elimination. Favors preferential use of the resources of official banks for furtherance of colonization, loans to genuine coöperatives, and credits to the state; legislation to aid in the formation, functioning, and development of genuine cooperatives; and the nationalization of mines. Urges reforms favorable to labor; national insurance against unemployment, labor accidents, illness, invalidism, old age, and death; and endowment of maternity. Advocates suppression of all artificial encouragement of immigration, and prohibition of entry into the country of contract labor. Declares that education should be lay, free, and obligatory for all children up to fourteen years of age, and that there should be established free schools with technical education for adults. Favors civil equality for both sexes; absolute divorce; limitation of right of inheritance to parents, children, husband, or wife of the deceased, and persons whose support may have been borne by the latter; election of justices of peace; and jury trial for those accused of crimes. Urges reduction of military service to three months, until such time as the Army is dispensed with; suppression of military tribunals; prohibition of intervention by armed forces in conflicts between capital and labor; dissolution of religious orders and secularization of their property; and suppression of all prerogatives of the clergy. Advocates election of the President of the Republic by Congress; suppression of the right of presidential veto; removal of cabinet ministers and of the ministry by vote of the Congress; suppression of the Senate; parliamentary representation for all the country; suppression of provincial governments and legislatures; administrative and judicial reorganization of the country, and municipal autonomy; election of members of the Supreme Court by Congress, and limitation of term of office of its members; separation of Church and State; popular initiative and referendum; universal, equal, and secret suffrage; representation of minorities in national, provincial, and municipal elections; citizenship to foreigners with two years' residence simply by inscription in the electoral roll.

Leaders: Adolfo Dickmann (Deputy), Mario Bravo (Senator), Nicolás Repetto (Deputy, editor of *Vanguardia*, Party organ), Enrique Dickmann.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Argentina	Popular, non-political.	José M. Garredo (*Dir.*)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (*Dir.*)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (*Founder and Dir.*) L. Onetti (*Ed.*)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	Rugeroni Brothers (*Props. and Dirs.*)
Calle	Radical Irigoyenist.	Dr. José Bernal (*Prop.*)
Crítica (evening)	Independent.	Dr. Alberto Palomeque (*Dir.*) Natalio Botaña (*Ed.*)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (*Eds.*)
Diario (evening)	Independent; Conservative tendency. Oldest evening daily in Buenos Aires.	Dr. Noberto Lainez (*Prop. and Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (*Dir.*)
Epoca (evening)	Radical Irigoyenist.	Dr. Delfor del Valle (*Dir.*)
Fronda	Independent; Conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (*Prop. and Dir.*)
		Arturo Stantero (*Ed.*)
Libertad	Official organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Independent Socialist Party (*controlling shareholder*)
		Antonio de Tomaso (*Dir.*)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (*Dir.*)
Nación	Independent; widely read; good news-service.	Dr. Jorge A. Mitre (*Dir.*)
Patria degli Italiani	Italian.	Dr. Prospero Aste (*Dir.*)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (*Dir.*)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (*Dir.*)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (*Prop.*)
		Ricardo M. Pereyra (*Dir.*)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (*Dir.*)
Telegrafo	Independent.	A. C. Martinez (*Prop.*)
Ultima Hora (evening)	Radical Irigoyenist.	Camilo Villagra (*Prop.*)
		M. Rizzo Carata (*Dir.*)
Union (evening)	Radical Irigoyenist.	S. L. Sisigliano (*Prop.*)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Dr. Nicolás Repetto (*Dir.*)
Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	Independent.	Jose Menard (*Ed.*)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Luis Maria and Felipe Calle (*Eds.*)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (*Ed.*)
El Orden (Tucuman)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (*Ed.*)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra
Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)
Population: 6,373,219, excluding full blood aborigines (1929 estimate)

Governor-General

LORD STONEHAVEN
Appointed October 8, 1925

Cabinet

Labor
Appointed October 22, 1929

Prime Minister

JAMES HENRY SCULLIN (Labor)

PARLIAMENT
(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.

President: WALTER KINGSMILL (Nationalist)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist	23
Labor	7
Country	4
Independents	2
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Election of October 12, 1929; three-year term.

Speaker: N. J. O. MAKIN (Labor)

Parties	*Representation*
Labor	46
Nationalist	14
Country	10
Independents	5
Total	75

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party gained a decisive victory in the election of October, 1929, giving it a clear majority in the House for the first time since 1915. Favors participation in the British Empire but disinclined to heavy expenditure on defense. Favors abolition of compulsory military training. It emphasizes Australian nationalism, and freedom from external obligations. In relation to the states, would favor the supersession of the states by the federal government. In *domestic policy*, it advocates the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement, but is not favorable to immigration. In regard to industrial arbitration it opposes any contraction of federal activities. It stands for a high protectionist policy and an improvement of the workers' standard of living. It advocates government ownership and control of public utilities and the establishment of government factories. It favors a federal bureau of agriculture, and the provision of national insurance and an extension of motherhood endowment.

Leaders: J. H. Scullin (Premier and leader of Party), E. G. Theodore (Treasurer, formerly Premier of Queensland), Frank Brennan (Attorney-General), Arthur Blakeley (Minister of Home Affairs), J. A. Lyons (Postmaster General and Minister for Works and Railways), Frank Anstey (Minister for Health), J. J. Daly (Party leader in the Senate).

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party is a product of the war period, and grew out of a desire to prosecute the war, and finally to secure a transition to peace upon conservative yet democratic lines. It stands for coöperation within the British Empire and for the maintenance of a program of national defense in concert with the British forces. Nevertheless, it stands for the full enjoyment of the independent status of the great Dominions as recognized at the Imperial Conference of 1926. In relation to the constituent states, it seeks some extension of federal powers and submitted to referendum certain proposals providing for these extensions, but without success. In *domestic policy*, it advocates a protective tariff, extension of railway facilities, vigorous immigration but with full observance of the White Australia policy, and preservation of the existing preponderance of British stock, industrial peace through the delimitation of the operations of Arbitration Courts as between federal and state authorities, and with more emphasis upon round table conferences, vigorous main roads policy, housing reform, national insurance, and motherhood endowment.

Leaders: J. G. Latham (Leader of the Opposition, formerly Attorney-General and Minister of Industry), H. F. Gullett (deputy leader of Opposition), Sir G. F. Pearce (formerly Vice-President of the Executive Council, Party leader in Senate, formerly Minister in the Labor administration). Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of the last Government, was not reëlected in October, 1929.

COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the British Empire is similar to that of the Nationalist Party. In relation to the states, many sections of the Country Party believe in the augmentation of Commonwealth powers and the division of existing states into smaller areas with a simplified governmental machinery. In *domestic policy*, it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing. It favors a protective tariff, but has leanings toward free trade, especially in regard to the requirements of rural industries.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (leader of Party, formerly Federal Treasurer), Thomas Paterson (formerly Minister for Markets and Transport).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop.*) Lloyd Dumas (*Ed.*)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	D. J. Gilbert (*Ed.*)
Register (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; oldest daily in state; widely read.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop.*) Sydney Deamar (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Brisbane Courier (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; largest Queensland journal; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Brisbane Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop.*) R. S. Taylor (*Ed.*)
Daily Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; liberal; authoritative journal with wide circulation.	Norman White and C. E. Sligo (*Eds.*)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any Queensland daily; evening paper.	E. E. Edwards (*Dir.*) M. F. Reading (*Ed.*)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (*Props.*) W. H. Simonds (*Ed.*)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; liberal-conservative; authoritative daily with one of largest and widest circulations in the Commonwealth.	Geoffrey and Herbert Syme (*Props.*) L. V. Biggs (*Ed.*)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & McKinnon (*Props.*) Roy L. Curthoys (*Ed.*)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; only evening daily in Melbourne; excellent cable service.	Theodore Fink (*Dir.*) Keith Murdoch (*Ed.*)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (*Props.*) Ralph Simmonds (*Ed.*)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (*Props.*) Charles Smith (*Mg. Ed.*)
Daily Guardian (Sydney)	Independent; liberal leanings; popular morning daily.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop.*)
Evening News (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest evening daily; large circulation.	S. Bennett, Ltd. (*Props.*) Errol G. Knox (*Ed.*)
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (*Props.*) Quentin Spedding and S. A. Rosa (*Eds.*)
Sun (Sydney)	Radical-liberal; non-partisan; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (*Props.*) H. Campbell Jones and D. W. McCay (*Eds.*)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. Geoffrey Fairfax (*controlling shareholder*) C. Brunsdon Fletcher (*Ed.*)
Australasian (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australasia.	Wilson & McKinnon (*Props.*) W. P. Hurst (*Ed.*)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (*Prop.*)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Sir Joynton Smith (*Prop.*)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Nationalist; conservative; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (*Props.*) Mr. Charlton (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (*Props.*) H. E. Boote (*Ed.*)
Investment Digest (monthly). (Sydney)	Financial.	Alex Jobson (*Ed.*)
The Australasian Insurance and Banking Record (monthly) (Melbourne)	Financial.	Alan Thodey (*Ed.*)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	H. S. Nicholas (*Ed.*)
The Economic Record (semi-yearly)	Economic.	D. E. Copland and others (*Eds.*)

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The Sydney *Morning Herald* is inclined towards free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Press Association	Independent.	Wilson & McKinnon and John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (*Mgrs.*)
Australian Newspapers Cable Service	Independent.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. and Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd. (*Props.*)
Australian United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	G. Brickhill (*Ed.*)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia (Adelaide)	Independent.	C. M. R. Dumas (*Pres.*)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane)	Independent.	H. J. Manning (*Pres.*)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association. (Launceston)	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (*Pres.*)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne)	Independent.	W. A. Whitehead (*Chairman*)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne)	Independent.	W. T. Higgins (*Pres.*)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association (Perth)	Independent.	J. Mackay (*Pres.*)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	C. M. R. Dumas (*Pres.*)
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	G. H. Varley (*Chairman*)
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	T. M. Shakespeare (*Pres.*)

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna
Area: 32,369 square miles
Population: 6,534,481 (1923 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS (Christian Socialist)

Elected by Bundesversammlung, December 5, 1928, for four-year term; changed by the New Constitution of December, 1929, to six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Christian Socialist, Pan-German, and Peasants Parties)
Reorganized September 26, 1929

Chancellor

JOHANN SCHOBER

PARLIAMENT

(Meeting of both Chambers: Bundesversammlung)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Bundesrat)

No uniform date of election

Speaker: Changes every half year in alphabetical order of federal states

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Socialist	25
Social Democratic	20
Peasants	3
Pan-German	2
Total	50

* Members are designated by provincial Diets. Has no legislative power; acts only in an advisory capacity to the Nationalrat, with the right to refer back all bills for a second consideration.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nationalrat)

Election of April 24, 1927 (for four years)

Speakers: DR. ALFRED GÜRTLER (Christian Socialist); MATTHIAS ELDERSCH (Social Democrat); DR. LEOPOLD WABER (Pan-German)

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Socialist	73
Social Democratic	71
Pan-German	12
Peasants	9
Total	165

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: Conservative; strongly Roman Catholic; its main strength is found among the property-owning classes, such as the devout peasantry and the middle and upper classes in the cities, also among both Jewish and non-Jewish trades. The social reforms which it sponsors are mostly intended to detach the working classes from agnosticism and Marxian Socialism. The party adheres to federalist ideas; its organization is based on federal lines.

Leaders: Mgr. Dr. Ignaz Seipel (formerly Chancellor and Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs), Wilhelm Miklas (President of the Republic), Karl Vaugoin (Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Defense), Dr. V. Kienboeck

(formerly Minister of Finance), Leopold Kunschak (member of Parliament), Richard Schmitz (formerly Minister of Education), Josef Resch (formerly Minister of Social Administration), Heinrich Mataja (Member of Nationalrat and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Provincial leaders: Dr. Rintelen (Styria), Dr. Rehrl (Salzburg), Dr. Stumpf (Tyrol), Herr Ender (Vorarlberg), Dr. Buresch (Lower Austria).

Social Democratic Party: Strongly for a centralized administration. Represents the labor classes. Strongest in Vienna, where it controls the municipal government. Everywhere founded on the trade unions. Has recently abandoned extreme anti-clericalism and at present seems to be willing to cooperate with Christian Socialists, though not unanimous on this program. The revolt of July, 1927, showed the strength of the left wing of the party headed by Dr. Otto Bauer and his leaning to Bolshevik ideas. Demands separation of Church and State; opposes violent revolution, but advocates close connection with personnel of Army, which was recruited in 1920 under Social Democratic auspices but since 1923 has come under the influence of the Christian Socialist Minister, Mr. Vaugoin. Has a strictly Marxist socialistic program, involving increasing revenue by direct taxation, including income taxes and higher luxury taxes; fiscal reforms to prevent inflation; public works to reduce unemployment. Lays stress on organization of small landholders and program of agricultural development through partition of large estates; maintenance of laws guaranteeing tenants vs. landlords; social legislation, especially providing for insurance against old age; secular education; and socialization of industry, mines, banks, and trade. Emphasized particularly the maintenance of the war-time measures by which house rents in Austria were paid in the old crown currency (representing 1/14000 of the former gold value) so that rents for houses or apartments were merely nominal. The absolute defense of this principle was the main Social Democratic plank, and to it they owed their success in elections in Vienna and other industrial towns. A compromise was finally made on this question and on July 15, 1929, a new rent law was passed marking the beginning of more normal conditions in the housing problem. At the annual conference of the Party held in October, 1929, it was agreed to demand internal disarmament, both of the Heimwehr and of the Schutzbund; and to support constitutional reforms, providing they do not include limitation of the franchise or the giving of exceptional powers to the President.

Leaders: Karl Seitz (Burgomaster of Vienna and member of Parliament), Dr. Otto Bauer (Parliamentary leader, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Karl Renner (formerly Chancellor, now member of Parliament and leader of right wing group), H. Breitner (present head of financial administration of Vienna), Franz Domes (President, Labor Arbitration Chamber), Dr. Robert Danneberg (member of Parliament).

Pan-German Party: Conservative, with anti-clerical tendencies; advocates union with Germany, and opposes Social Democratic program.

Leaders: Dr. Leopold Waber (President of Party, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Speaker of Nationalrat), Dr. Franz Dinghofer (formerly President of Party, Minister of Justice, and Vice-Chancellor), Dr. Felix Frank (formerly Vice-Chancellor, now Minister in Berlin), Dr. Franz Slama (Minister of Justice), Dr. Hans Schuerff (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. Aug. Wotawa (Deputy).

Peasants Party: Represents the interests of the well-to-do farmers; non-socialistic, with tendency to favor union with Germany.

Leaders: Karl Hartleb (formerly Vice-Chancellor), Florian Födermayr (Minister of Agriculture), Vinzenz Schumy (Minister of Interior), Dr. Ernst Schoenbauer, Sepp Ammann (members of Parliament).

National Socialist Party: A radically anti-Socialist (despite its name) and anti-Semite faction which, though unrepresented in Parliament, has many members in provincial Diets.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Abend	Socialistic; extremely radical; controlled by labor group.	Ernst Colbert (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Arbeiter Zeitung	Organ of Social Democratic Party; widest circulation of any party newspaper in Austria.	Friedrich Austerlitz (*Ed.*) (Formerly edited by the late Dr. Victor Adler)
Deutsch-Oesterreichische Tageszeitung	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Karl Sedlak (*Ed.*)
Neue Freie Presse	A powerful, able, independent paper; the principal Austrian paper read abroad; advocates policies of liberalism and international conciliation, though nationalistic in tendency.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Neues Wiener Journal	Conservative; non-partisan; literary; has notable foreign contributors; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	J. Lippowitz (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Independent; moderately liberal democratic policy; represents financial and middle class interests; large circulation.	Dr. Rudolf Sieghart (President, Bodenkreditanstalt Bank, *Chief Prop.*) Dr. Emil Loebl (*Ed.*)
Reichspost	Organ of Christian Socialist Party; conservative and strongly Roman Catholic; official mouthpiece of Mgr. Seipel and Executive Committee of Party.	Dr. Friedrich Funder (*Ed.*)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Rudolf Kalman (*Ed.*)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Rudolf Holzer (*Ed.*)
Börse (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Marc Siegelberg (*Ed.*)
Kapitalist (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Karl Nowak (*Ed.*)
Oesterreichische Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Walter Federn (*Ed.*)
Wiener Börsen Kurier (weekly)	Political and economic.	Lucas Schönherr (*Ed.*)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (three times a month)	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (*Prop.*) Heinz Steinbrück (*Ed.*)
Anschluss (monthly)	Political; organ of movement for union with Germany.	Oesterreichisch-Deutschen Volksbund (*Prop.*)
Kampf (monthly)	Political and economic.	Julius Braunthal (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Pan Europa (monthly) . .	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Count R. N. Condenhove-Kalergi (*Ed.*)
Nation und Staat (monthly) .	Political and scientific; organ of German minorities.	Baron F. V. Uxküll-Guilderband (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle .	Official.	Austrian Govt. (*Prop.*)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm . .	Semi-official.	R. Wilhelm (*Prop.*)
Vereinigung der Berichterstatter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	Dr. Bungers (*Pres.*)
Verband der auswärtigen Presse.	Association of foreign correspondents.	Leo Salkind (*Pres.*)
Union der auswärtigen Presse	Association of foreign correspondents.	Leopold Mandl (*Pres.*)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of correspondents of succession states and Austrian provinces.	Stephen Skrein (*Pres.*)
Organisation der Wiener Presse.	Association of Austrian newspaper men.	Marcell Zappler (*Pres.*)
Deutschösterreichische Schriftstellergenossenschaft	Association of German and Austrian writers.	Karl Hans Strobl (*Pres.*)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels
Area: 11,755 square miles
Population: 7,995,558 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALBERT

Ascended throne December 17, 1909

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties)
Reorganized December 4, 1929

Premier

HENRI JASPAR (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

Election of May 26, 1929 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Sénat)

Speaker: CHARLES MAGNETTE (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic (including Christian Democratic — 2)	71
Socialist	56
Liberal	23
Miscellaneous	4
Total	154

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chambre des Députés)

Speaker: BARON E. THIBAUT (Catholic)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic (including Christian Democratic — 1)	77
Socialist	70
Liberal	28
Frontist	11
Communist	1
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Party lines are much confused by conflicts over the issues of tax reduction and linguistic questions, and to a less extent over restrictions on alcoholic beverages and socialistic legislation.

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to church, including a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents middle classes and conservatives. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program and coöperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, religious education in public schools, social reforms, reduction of military expenses, woman suffrage; divided on Flemish nationalist and language questions. (The *Christian Democratic Party*, which coöperates with

the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party; has a syndicalist program for industry based on sharing of control by employers and employees; constituency largely Flemish.)

Leaders: Henri Jaspar (Premier), Senator Carnoy (formerly Minister of Interior), Baron Houtart (Minister of Finance), M. Baels (formerly Minister of Agriculture), M. Heyman (Minister of Industry; leader of Christian Democrats), Count de Broqueville (Minister of National Defense), Baron E. Thibaut (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Vicomte Prosper Poullet (formerly Premier), A. Van de Vyvere (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Albert Janssen (formerly Minister of Finance), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (Deputy, formerly Premier), M. Renkin (formerly Minister of Justice, Colonies, Railways, and Interior), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (Minister of Colonies), M. Van Cauwelaert (Deputy, Burgomaster of Antwerp, leader of Flemish movement), M. Liebaert (Senator, Director of Banque Nationale, formerly Cabinet Minister).

Socialist Party: Composed of two groups: Walloon (majority), nationalist, anti-clerical, reformist; and Flemish (minority), internationalist, friendly with Catholics, more radical, and Marxian. In *foreign policy*, favors the program of the 2d Internationale, and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, taxation of capital, representation of workers in industrial management, social and unemployment insurance, compulsory vocational education, government aid in cheap housing, and low taxation of workers.

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Camille Huysmans (formerly Minister of the Sciences and the Arts), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Railroads, Marine, Posts, and Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Emile Brunet (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Henri Lafontaine (Senator), Louis de Brouckère (Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy), Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber).

Liberal Party: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalist and pro-French. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors the League of Nations, free trade, collective bargaining in industry, reduction of super-tax; anti-clerical.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Baron M. Lemonnier, A. Deveze (formerly Minister of National Defense), Maurice Lippens (Minister of Transport), Maurice Vauthier (Minister of Arts and Science, President of University of Brussels), M. Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul Emile Janson (Minister of Justice), Charles Magnette (Speaker of the Upper Chamber), F. P. B. Masson.

Frontist Party: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, equality of Flemish with French in army, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents.

Leader: G. De Clercq.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
	(French language papers)	
Dernière Heure	Liberal; afternoon paper; large circulation.	Mm. Brébart and Oedenkoven (*Eds.*)
Etoile Belge	Liberal; advocates free trade.	G. Marquet (*Prop.*) A. Buyl (*Dir.*)
Gazette	Liberal.	M. Cattier (*Ed.*)
Independance Belge	Organ of Liberal Party; gives special attention to diplomatic and foreign news.	M. Dens (*Dir.*)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (*Dir.*)
Midi	Non-partisan.	M. Renette (*Dir.*)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Fernand Neuray (*Dir.*)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Louis de Brouckère (*Dir.*) August Dewinne (*Ed.*)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any paper in Belgium.	V. Rossel (*Chief Prop.*) M. d'Arsac (*Ed.*)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Financial.	Jules Claes (*Mgr.*)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	G. Landoye (*Dir.*) F. de Roy (*Ed.*)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Organ of Catholic Party.	Charles Decerf (*Ed.*)
Neptune (Antwerp)	Independent; non-partisan; anti-Socialist, with liberal tendency. An influential paper, with circulation throughout Belgium, and widely read outside Belgium; prints several pages of Spanish text every Sunday devoted to Latin American affairs, and has considerable circulation in Latin America; leading paper for shipping and market news.	Léon Vanderslyen (*Ed.*)
	(Flemish language papers)	
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (*Ed.*)
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Conservative: independent, with leaning toward Catholic Party; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (*Dir.*) J. Van Menten (*Ed.*)
Het Laatste Nieuws (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (*Dir.*)
Morgenpost (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish Democratic Catholic Party.	M. De Raedt (*Ed.*)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal Party; large circulation.	Auguste Monet (*Ed.*)
Nieuws van den Dag (Antwerp)	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere, Mme. Vve. Huyghe (*Dirs.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Schelde (Antwerp)	Radical; Flemish nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (*Dir.*) Herman Vos (*Ed.*)
Standaard (Brussels)	Organ of Flemish Democratic Catholic Party.	M. H. Jacobs (*Dir.*) Dr. M. Cordemans (*Ed.*)
Volksgazet (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party; wide circulation.	Camille Huysmans (*Dir.*) Urbain Jamar (*Ed.*)
	(French language papers)	
Gazette de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Liberal.	A. Pater (*Dir.*)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (*Dir.*)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	M. H. J. Gobbe (*Dir.*)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal.	Ch. Alexandre (*Ed.*)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Desire Horrent (*Ed.*)
La Wallonie Socialiste. (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (*Ed.*)
L'Avenir (Mons)	Republican Socialist.	N. Duhot (*Dir.*)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	H. Simonet (*Dir.*)
Congo	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	Mm. De Coster and Charlier (*Eds.*)
L'Essor Colonial	Colonial questions.	
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial.	
Revue Belge (monthly)	Non-partisan.	Pierre Goemare (*Pub.*)
Revue Catholique	Catholic.	
Revue Générale (monthly)	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and Auguste Melot (*Eds.*)
XXe Siècle	Catholic (young Catholics); controlled and edited by Catholic clergy. Organ of Boerenbond (Flemish Farmers Union).	Abbot Norbert Wallez (*Dir.*) Abbot Schryens (*Ed.*)
	PRESS ASSOCIATIONS	
Agence Télégraphique Belge	Semi-official.	M. Olivier, Baron Donny (*Mgrs.*)
Association de la Presse Belge.	Independent.	G. De Geynst (*Pres.*)
Union de la Presse Etrangère.	Independent.	George Detry (*Pres.*)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)
Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
Population: 3,115,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. HERNANDO SILES (Nationalist)
Assumed office January 10, 1926, for term ending August 6, 1930

Cabinet

Coalition (Nationalist, Government Republican, Genuine Republican, and Liberal Parties) Reorganized September 19, 1929

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May 1, 1928

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)
(*Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.*)

President: DR. ROMAN PAZ (Government Republican)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist	9
Government Republican	5
Genuine Republican	2
Total	16

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)
(*Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.*)

President: DANIEL BILBAO (Nationalist)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist	40
Government Republican	30
Genuine Republican	5
Liberal	2
Socialist	1
Total	78

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the revolution of 1920, the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) the Saavedristas (now called Government Republicans), who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) the Escalieristas (now called Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. Although the present political situation is confused pending the formulation of plans for the 1930 elections, the programs and leaders of these two sections are in general as follows:

Government Republican Party: In *foreign policy*, advocates acquisition of territory now under dispute and invocation of the League of Nations to determine question of obtaining outlet to the sea. In the recent clash with Paraguay all four parties united in supporting the foreign policy of the Siles Government. In *domestic policy*, advocates freedom of speech and of the press, favors the preservation of existing relations between State and Church, a higher mineral tax, and, as a rule, the investment of foreign capital in Bolivia.

Leaders: E. Diez de Medina (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Roman Paz (President of the Senate), Dr. Francisco Iraizos, Felipe Guzman (Senators), J. Tellez Reyes and Pedro Gutierrez (Deputies).

Genuine Republican Party: Similar program to above, but anti-Saavedra.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Escalier, Daniel Salamanca, Luis Calvo, R. Ugarte (Deputies).

Nationalist Party: Formed by union of Republicans and some Liberals. In *foreign policy*, favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. In *domestic policy*, advocates road and railroad construction, development of natural resources, attraction of immigration, improvement in welfare of Indian population, development of public school system, financial reform recommended by Kemmerer Commission, and increased taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (President of the Republic), H. Suarez (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Rafael Taborga (Senator), Dr. Ostria Gutierrez, German Costas, Aniceto Solares, Carlos Salinas, and Carlos Hanhart (Deputies).

Liberal Party: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920, when it was overthrown by Republican bloodless revolution. Resembles the Nationalist Party in program, the principal distinction being its advocacy of state-controlled enterprises and monopolies. It is liberal as to affairs of the church and conservative in internal matters.

Leaders: Ismael Montes (formerly President), Tómas Manuel Elio (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Aurelio Arauz (Senator), José Mariacamacho.

PRESS

Name of paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Boletin Mercantile. . . . (La Paz)	Commercial.	J. Rios G. (*Ed.*)
Diario . . . . . (La Paz)	Independent; largest circulation.	Manuel Carrasco (*Dir.*)
Norte . . . . . (La Paz)	Nationalist.	Cabrera Garcia (*Dir.*)
Razon . . . . . (La Paz)	Republican (Escalier).	Dr. José Maria Escalier (*Prop.*) Carlos Otero (*Dir.*)
Ultima Hora . . . . . (La Paz)	Independent.	Mario Flores (*Dir.*)
Boletin Comercial (weekly) (La Paz)	Commercial, industrial.	Julio Boytia (*Ed.*)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 42,637,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. WASHINGTON LUIS PEREIRA DE SOUZA
(Conservative Republican)
Assumed office November 15, 1926, for four-year term
Next election will be held March 1, 1930

Cabinet

Conservative Republican

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Congresso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

Election of 1927 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

President: DR. F. MELLO VIANNA
(Conservative Republican)

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative Republican	59
Independents	4
Total	63

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of 1927 (for three years)

President: DR. S. DO REGO BARROS
(Conservative Republican)

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative Republican	195
National Democratic	7
Independents	9
Radical Socialist	1
Total	212

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Now in power and, until recently, the only recognized political party in Brazil. Prior to the founding of the National Democratic Party the only political elements were those in power and those aspiring to government positions. Once aspirants reached their goal, they were automatically incorporated in the Government or Conservative Republican Party. The program of the party has, therefore, not been defined, but has been formulated by each new administration.

Leaders: Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Souza (President of the Republic), Dr. F. Mello Vianna (Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Senate), Octavio Mangabeira (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. S. do Rego Barros (President of the Chamber of Deputies), Dr. Manoel Villaboim (leader in Chamber of Deputies).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded something over three years ago in São Paulo; branch opened in Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1927. The Party being

still in its infancy, its program is not yet well developed. It advocates political reforms through such means as modification of the present electoral system, secret ballot, and woman suffrage. It is at present represented by seven Deputies.

Leader: Dr. J. F. de Assis Brazil (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	Edmundo Bittencourt (*Prop.*) Paulo Bittencourt (*Ed.*)
Diario Carioca	Independent, liberal tendency.	E. Macedo Soares (*Ed.*)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old established paper; widely read.	Wladimir Bernardes and Flores da Cunha (*Dirs.*)
Globo	Independent.	Eurycles Mattos (*Ed.*)
Imparcial	Independent.	Henrique Lage (*Prop.*) Mario Rodrigues de Vasconcellos (*Dir.*)
Jornal	Independent; best-edited paper in Rio de Janeiro.	Sodiedad Anonyma O Jornal (*Prop.*) Assis Chateaubriand (*Ed.*)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Count Pereira Carneiro (*Prop.*) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (*Eds.*)
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Felix Pacheco (*Prop.*) Victor Viana (*Dir.*)
Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Diniz Junior and Vasco Lima (*Eds.*)
Noticia (evening)	Independent.	Candido Campos (*Dir.*)
Paiz	Conservative Republican; long-established paper with good news service; influential in government circles.	Lindolfo Collor (*Dir.*) Alves de Souza (*Ed.*)
Patria	Conservative Republican.	Francisco Valladares (*Dir.*) Bezerra de Freitas (*Ed.*)
Diario da Bahia (Bahia)	Democratic.	Geraldo Rocha (*Controlling shareholder*) Moniz Sodré (*Ed.*)
Diario de Noticias (Bahia) (evening)	Democratic.	Altamirando Requião (*Ed.*)
Imparcial (Bahia)	Democratic.	Manoel Vaz (*Ed.*)
Tarde (Bahia) (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Simões Filho (*Prop.*) Wenceslau Gallo (*Ed.*)
Republica (Curityba, Paraná)	Conservative Republican; long-established daily.	João Sampaio (*Prop. and Dir.*)
Diario da Manha (Pernambuco)	Democratic; only avowed protagonist in Pernambuco district of any of the national parties; only recently founded but already one of most widely read papers in the city.	Lima Cavalcanti Irmãos (*Prop.*) Carlos de Lima Cavalcanti (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario de Pernambuco (Pernambuco)	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Dr. Carlos Lyra (*Prop.*) S. P. de Lyra (*Ed.*)
Jornal de Recife (Pernambuco)	Opposed to state administration in power; morning and evening editions.	Col. Luiz de Faria (*Prop.*) Dr. Philemon de Albuquerque (*Ed. morning edition*). Dr. Aprigio de Faria (*Ed. evening edition*).
Jornal do Commercio (Pernambuco)	Independent; commercial and agricultural.	Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (*Prop.*) Dr. Salomão Filgueira (*Ed.*)
Jornal Pequeno (Pernambuco) (evening)	Supporter of state administration.	Medeiros Bros. (*Props.*) Romeu Medeiros (*Ed.*)
A Provincia. (Pernambuco)	Supporter of state administration.	Diniz Perylo (*Prop.*) Gilberto Freire and Julio Bello (*Eds.*)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Conservative Republican; long-established daily.	Dr. Abner Mourão (*Ed.*)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony.	Rudolf Troppmair (*Prop.*) Dr. Rudolf Peschke (*Ed.*)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Democratic; founded in 1924.	Amadeu Amaral (*Dir.*)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Democratic; founded in 1928.	Reubens do Amaral and O. R. Dantas (*Dirs.*)
Diario Nacional (São Paulo)	Democratic; founded in 1927.	J. A. Marrey Junior and Paulo Nogueira Filho (*Dirs.*) A. C. Couto de Barros (*Ed.*)
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa Junior (*Ed.*)
Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Democratic; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation of any in Brazil.	Nestor Rangel Pestana and Julio de Mesquita Filho (*Dirs.*) Plinio Barreto (*Ed.*)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil.	Commendador Angelo Pozzi and Augusto Goeta (*Eds.*)
Folha de Noite and Manhã (São Paulo)	Democratic, but independent in present presidential campaign; founded in 1921.	Olival Costa and Luiz Moura (*Dirs.*)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	João Lima and Josias Guedes (*Eds.*)
Brazil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (*Ed.*)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Agencia Americana	Semi-official.	Carvalho de Azevedo (*Dir.*)

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia
Area: 39,814 square miles
Population: 5,772,600 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III
Ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Democratic Entente
First appointed January 4, 1926
Reorganized in September, 1928

Premier

ANDREI LIAPCHEV (Democratic Entente)

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranye)

Election of May 20, 1927 (for four years)

Speaker: ALEXANDER TSANKOV (Democratic Entente)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic Entente	168
Agrarian (including 4 moderates)	49
National Liberal (including Stambulovists)	12
Democratic (dissidents from Democratic Entente)	13
Macedonian Group	11
Social Democratic	10
Artisans	3
Labor	4
Radical (dissidents from Democratic Entente)	2
Vacancy	1
Total	273

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements; originated in opposition block comprising Democrats, Radicals, Populists, and Progressives, with the support of the National Entente antagonistic to former Premier Stambuliski and the temporary support of the Socialists and National Liberals; formerly dominated by military leaders who overthrew the Agrarian Government of Stambuliski in 1923. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations and understanding and accord with neighboring countries; in *domestic policy*, strengthening of state authority and Parliament, local autonomy, financial rehabilitation by balanced budget and stabilized currency, economic reconstruction by public works, reclamation of low areas by drainage to encourage agriculture, and reforms in public education.

Leaders: Andrei Liapchev (Macedonian by birth, formerly Minister of Finance, now Premier and leader of former Democrats), Atanas Burov (Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of former Populists), A. Tsankov (Speaker of Sobranye, formerly Premier, and powerful in reserve officers' organizations), Rashko Madjarov (Minister of Railways), Vladimir Mollov (Minister of Finance), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vasileff (Deputy), Todor Vlaikov, M. I. Madjarov, Prof. George Danailov.

Agrarian Party: Radical, at times professedly "anti-bourgeois"; composed largely of remnants of Stambuliski's following; originally under leadership of Draghiev, who went into opposition against Stambuliski Government in 1919. In *foreign policy*, favors accord with neighboring countries, possibly even federation with Jugoslavia; in *domestic policy*, land reforms, development of agriculture, construction of roads and railways by people's labor, distribution of wealth, and nationalization of basic industries. Now divided into groups. Efforts are still being made towards a union. The smaller group is that of Draghiev and Tomov, while all the other sub-divisions are grouped in the opposite camp with G. Markov as one of the prominent leaders. The various factions of the Party while still divided on many questions agree in their opposition to the present Democratic Entente régime.

Leaders: Dimiter Draghiev (head of idealistic right wing), Konstantin Tomov, St. Omarchevski, M. Torlakov (moderates), G. Markov, Gen. Nikola Jekov, M. Radolov, K. Muraviev, G. Jordanov (all of left group, including many extremist elements).

National Liberal Party: Composed in part of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premier Radoslavov; originally founded by Stephen Stambulov, some of whose followers have formed part of it. Until recently split into three groups: one headed by the late M. Kiorchev, which acted with Democrats and moderate Agrarians in last elections; the Stambulovist group, which acted with the Democratic Entente; and the Smilov group of extreme nationalists. In *foreign policy*, stands for revision of peace treaties and relief in payment of reparations, and for rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad; in *domestic policy*, for an effective Constitution and a general program similar to that of the Democratic Entente.

Leaders: Christo Statev, Vassil Koevski, Ivan Anguelov, P. N. Daskalov (publisher), G. Petrov, Boyan Smilov (former Minister), and Dimiter Tonchev (formerly Minister of Finance).

Democratic Party: Composed of moderate conservatives, with a program similar to that of the Democratic Entente but more progressive in tendency, a party of considerable strength before formation of the Entente. Has again assumed independent position with tendency to gain the leadership of a coalition in case of a change in cabinet.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov, Prof. Petko Stoyanov (formerly of Radical Party), N. Mushanov, Chr. Slaveikov, Ch. Mutalov, Alexander Gherghinov.

Macedonian Group: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria. Stands for Macedonian antonomy and in general for rights of Bulgarian minorities abroad, revision of peace treaties; opposed to Serbo-Bulgarian rapprochement.

Leaders: Ivan Karanjulov, Dr. Stanishev, G. Kullishev, Vladimir Rumenov.

Social Democratic Party: Similar in tone to British Labor Party; has a moderate constitutional socialistic reform program; affiliated with the 2d

Internationale; favors equal political rights for men and women. Allied with the extreme Agrarian group and Artisans Party during the last campaign.
Leaders: Janko Sakuzov, Krustiu Pastukhov, Dr. D. Neykov.

Artisans Party: Progressive, represents interests of skilled workers in trades; allied with Social Democrats and extreme Agrarians.
Leaders: T. Todorov, Petko Petkov, T. Tabakov.

Labor Party: A radical party formed under legal conditions by former members of the Communist Party.
Leaders: Christo Kalaidjiev, A. Stoyanov, G. Jeleskov (formerly Communist).

Radical Party: Has advanced democratic reform tendencies. In *foreign policy*, favors federation of Balkan nations; in *domestic policy*, increase of power of people through free elections, woman suffrage, extension of the principle of ministerial responsibility, and direct participation in legislation by referendum, autonomy of judiciary, nationalization of certain public utilities and semi-public industries, state aid to coöperative societies, and benefits to poor.
Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov, Ilia Georgov, N. Andreev, Angel Stankov.

Communist Party: Bulgarian section of 3d Internationale, in touch with Moscow organization, and with same aims; suppressed as political entity in April, 1925.

Stambuliski Emigrés: Some of those who shared in the Stambuliski Government (many now in exile) grouped themselves about N. Atanassov or about Kosta Todorov and Obov; the former is said to maintain relations with Moscow, and the latter with the Jugoslav Government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government organ. In French.	N. P. Nikolaiev (*Ed.*)
Demokraticheski Zgovor	Organ of Democratic Entente. A newly founded paper, still with rather limited circulation.	Dimiter Pavlov (*Ed.*) Christo Silianov (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Dnevnik	Independent; evening edition of *Utro*. (Was sympathetic to the late Premier Radoslavov.)	S. Naumov, M. Ghenovich (*Eds.*)
Dobrudja	Organ of Dobrudja nationalists.	Vladimir Popov (*Ed.*)
Lâtsh	Democratic Entente. Founded in December, 1928, by a group headed by A. Tsankov.	P. Todorov (*Ed.*)
Makedonia	Organ of Macedonian National Committee.	K. Velianov (*Ed.*)
Mir	Organ of Minister Burov; a leading paper; strong affiliation with Democratic Entente. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Peev-Plachkov (*Ed.*) M. Madjarov (*chief political writer*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Narod	Organ of Socialist Party.	V. Punev (*Ed.*)
Nezavissimost	Organ of National Liberals.	P. N. Daskalov (*Ed.*)
Novini	Organ of Young Communists.	M. Pendjirkov (*Ed.*)
Pladne	Organ of Obov and Podorov Agrarians.	I. Valkov (*Ed.*)
Rabotnichesko Delo	Organ of Labor Party.	Christo Kalavidjiev (*Ed.*)
Radikal	Organ of the Radical Party.	Minko Guenov (*Ed.*)
Slovo (evening)	Semi-official political and commercial paper; connected with Democratic Entente.	T. Kojukharov (*Ed.*) Petko Stainov (*Deputy, chief political writer*)
Svoboda ili Smert	Illegal organ of internal Macedonian revolutionary organization; appears in two editions representing dissident factions.	
Svobodna Rech (morning edition of *Slovo*)	Organ of Democratic Entente. Semi-official.	T. Metchkaroff (*Ed.*)
Tergovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (*Ed.*)
Trakia	Organ of Thracian refugees.	Dimiter Nikolov (*Ed.*)
Utro	Independent; sensational; large circulation.	S. Tanev (*Ed.*)
Velika Bulgaria	Organ of religious and political society of the same name.	Chr. Oustabastiev (*Ed.*)
Vestnik na Vestnitzite	Informational.	Published periodically by Association of Bulgarian Journalists
Zname	Organ of the Democratic Party (Malinov wing).	Dr. P. Penchev (*Ed.*) Vasil Paskov (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Zora	Independent; a well-informed paper; tends to support Cabinet.	D. Krapchev (*Ed.*)
Zemledelsko Zname (twice a week)	Organ of extreme wing of Agrarian Party.	Christo Cholakov (*Ed.*)
Edinstvo (weekly)	Organ of Professional Workers' Union.	A. Boyadjiev (*Ed.*)
Kambana (weekly)	Conservative, with National-Liberal tendencies; pro-German.	Kr. Stanchev (*Ed.*)
Mladejka Douma (weekly)	Organ of Labor Youth movement.	Z. Stefanov (*Ed.*)
Naroden Priatel (weekly)	Independent.	M. Velev (*Ed.*)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	Lt. Col. U. Paeev (*Ed.*)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	Col. Mitov (*Ed.*)
Preporets (weekly)	Personal organ of Premier Liapchev, voicing views of Democrats in Entente.	Grigor Vassilev (*Ed.*) V. Takev, N. Padarev (*Contrib. Eds.*)
Vardar (weekly)	Macedonian organ of Protoguerov supporters.	V. Poundev (*Ed.*)
Zemledelska Pravda (weekly)	Organ of Dragiev-Tomov wing of Agrarian Party.	Stancho Momchev, D. Dragiev (*Eds.*)
Zveno (fortnightly)	Political.	D. Kazasov (*Ed.*)
Archives of Social Politics (monthly)	Social and economic; socialist.	P. Djidrov (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	M. Stoyanov (*Ed.*)
Demokraticheski Pregled . . (monthly)	Political, economic, and social.	
Narodno Stopanstvo . . . (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Iv. Zlatarev (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital .	Independent.	V. Paskov (*Pres.*)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency .	Official.	Traiko Popov (*Dir.*)
Press Direction.	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	Iv. Popoff (*Dir.*)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	T. Laufer (*Pres.*)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
Area: 3,684,723 square miles
Population: 9,797,000 (1929 estimate)

Governor-General

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

Appointed August 19, 1926; assumed office October 2, 1926, for five-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed September 25, 1926

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

As of October 1, 1927 (Nominated for life by Governor-General in Council)

Speaker: HEWITT BOSTOCK (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative	46
Liberal	43
Progressive	1
Vacancies (which will be filled by Liberals)	6
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Commons)

Election of September 14, 1926 (for five years)

Speaker: RODOLPHE LEMIEUX (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	120
Conservative	92
United Farmers of Alberta	11
Liberal-Progressive	10
Progressive	7
Labor	3
Independent	2
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Contains a large conservative French-Canadian element. It is traditionally the low-tariff party; emphasizes Canada's equality of status with the other self-governing nations of the British Commonwealth; supports and has been prominent in the enactment of social reform measures, such as old-age pensions; aims to negotiate special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

The Liberal-Progressive Group is now for all practical purposes merged with the Liberal Party. The United Farmer members of Alberta and a number of Saskatchewan Progressives sit on the opposition side of the House and adopt an independent attitude, radical in tendency.

Leaders: William Lyon Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Leader in House of Commons), Raoul Dandurand (Government leader in Senate), Ernest Lapointe

(Minister of Justice), C. A. Dunning (Minister of Finance), J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defense), R. Forke (Minister of Immigration), James Malcolm (Minister of Trade and Commerce), L. Cannon (Solicitor-General), P. A. Cardin (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Charles Stewart (Minister of Interior), W. D. Euler (Minister of National Revenue).

Conservative Party: Traditionally the protectionist tariff party; advocates Imperial coöperation. Has recently opposed the creation of legations in Washington, Paris, and Tokyo; advocates government assistance to maritime and western provinces in marketing their products by transportation subsidies.

Leaders: R. B. Bennett (leader of Party—chosen at Party convention in October, 1927—formerly Minister of Finance), Hugh Guthrie (formerly Minister of Defense), H. H. Stevens (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), G. Howard Ferguson (Prime Minister of Ontario), S. F. Tolmie (Prime Minister of British Columbia), E. N. Rhodes (Prime Minister of Nova Scotia), J. B. M. Baxter (Prime Minister of New Brunswick), J. T. M. Anderson (Prime Minister of Saskatchewan), W. A. Black (formerly Minister of Railways), J. D. Chaplin (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), R. J. Manion (formerly Postmaster General), E. B. Ryckman (formerly Minister of Public Works), W. B. Willoughby (leader in Senate), Sir George Perley (formerly High Commissioner in London), Maj. General A. D. McRae.

United Farmer Party of Alberta: Advocates complete free trade, public ownership of all public utilities, abolition of the Senate, proportional representation. It is, generally speaking, anti-imperialistic.

Leaders: Robert Gardiner (Chairman of Party, leader in House of Commons), E. J. Garland, G. G. Coote, William Irvine.

Liberal Progressive Group: Caucuses with Liberal Party and supports the present Liberal Government.

Leader: J. A. Glen.

Progressive Group: Coöperates with the United Farmers.

Leaders: Miss Agnes McPhail, John Evans.

Labor Group: Moderate socialist group. Favors collectivist legislation of all kinds.

Leader: James S. Woodsworth (Leader in House of Commons and Party organizer).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
ALBERTA		
Herald (evening) (Calgary)	Independent.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*) Charles A. Hayden (*Ed.*)
Bulletin (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; liberal.	Chas. E. Campbell (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Journal (evening) (Edmonton)	Independent; conservative.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*) John M. Imrie (*Ed.*)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Evening Sun (evening) (Vancouver)	Liberal.	R. J. Cromie (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Morning Star (Vancouver)	Independent; liberal.	George M. Bell (*Prop. and Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Vancouver Daily Province (Vancouver)	Conservative.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*) Roy Brown (*Ed.*)
Colonist (Victoria)	Conservative.	J. S. H. Matson (*Pub.*) Charles Swayne (*Ed.*)
Times (Victoria)	Liberal.	B. C. Nicholas (*Prop. and Ed.*)
MANITOBA		
Sun (evening) (Brandon)	Liberal.	J. B. Whitehead (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Graphic (evening) (Portage la Prairie)	Independent; liberal.	Graphic Liberal Printing Co., Ltd. (*Props.*)
Manitoba Free Press (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long-established paper with wide circulation.	The Sifton Family (*Prop.*) John W. Dafoe (*Ed.*)
Tribune (evening) (Winnipeg)	Independent, with conservative leanings.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*) M. E. Nichols (*Ed.*)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Independent; liberal; long-established journal.	The Sifton Family (*Prop.*) John W. Dafoe (*Ed.*)
One Big Union Bulletin (weekly) (Winnipeg)	Radical.	Winnipeg Central Labor Council (*Props.*)
Country Guide (semi-monthly) (Winnipeg)	Independent.	The United Grain Growers', Ltd. (*Props.*) G. F. Chipman (*Ed.*)
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Telegraph-Journal (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (*Prop.*) A. M. Belding (*Ed.*)
Times-Globe (St. John)	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co., Ltd. (*Prop.*) A. M. Belding (*Ed.*)
NOVA SCOTIA		
Chronicle (Halifax)	Liberal.	Hon. F. B. McCurdy (*Prop.*) Mr. Farquhar (*Ed.*)
Daily Star (Halifax)	Liberal.	The Chronicle Co., Ltd. (*Props.*) Harvey W. Jones (*Ed.*)
Herald (Halifax)	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (*Props.*) Andrew W. Robb and W. R. Dennis (*Eds.*)
Mail (evening) (Halifax)	Conservative; evening edition of *Herald*.	The Dennis Estate (*Props.*) Hiram Weir (*Ed.*)
ONTARIO		
Spectator (evening) (Hamilton)	Independent; conservative; long-established paper.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*)
Advertiser (London)	Liberal.	Melville W. Rossie (*Ed.*)
Free Press (London)	Independent; conservative; long-established morning and evening paper.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*) A. R. Ford (*Ed.*)
Citizen (Ottawa)	Liberal; morning and evening paper.	Wm. Southam & Sons (*Props.*) T. D. Finn (*Man. Ed.*)
Journal (Ottawa)	Independent; conservative; morning and evening paper.	P. D. Ross (*Prop.*) E. Norman Smith (*Ed.*)
Globe (Toronto)	Independent; formerly liberal; long-established paper.	The Jaffray Family (*Props.*) H. W. Anderson (*Ed.*)
Mail and Empire (Toronto)	Conservative; influential paper with large circulation.	I. W. Killam (*Prop.*) John Scott (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Star (evening) (Toronto)	Independent; liberal; claims largest circulation of any English daily in Canada.	J. E. Atkinson (*Prop.*) Joseph T. Clark (*Ed.*)
Telegram (evening) (Toronto)	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (*Prop.*) Irving E. Robertson (*Ed.*)
Farmers' Sun (weekly) (Toronto)	Independent farm journal.	The United Farmers of Ontario (*Props.*) R. Bridger (*Ed.*)
Financial Post (weekly) (Toronto)	Financial.	J. B. MacLean (*Prop.*) Floyd Chalmers (*Ed.*)
Canadian Forum (monthly) (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. F. White (*Ed.*)
QUEBEC		
Canada (Montreal)	Liberal French daily.	J. E. Prevost (*Ed.*)
Devoir (Montreal)	Independent; nationalist.	Henri Bourassa, M. P. (*Ed.*)
Gazette (Montreal)	Conservative; influential organ, specializing in commercial and financial news.	Hon. Smeaton White (*Prop.*) Paul E. Bilkey (*Ed.*)
Montreal Herald (evening) (Montreal)	Liberal; Montreal's oldest daily; established 1811.	Senator Casgrain (*Prop.*) C. R. Sibley (*Ed.*)
Montreal Star (evening) (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; largest circulation of any English daily in Montreal.	Lord Atholstan (*Prop.*) Albert R. Carman (*Ed.*)
Patrie (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; in French.	J. H. Fortier (*Prop.*)
Presse (evening) (Montreal)	Liberal; in French; claims largest circulation of any daily in Canada, French or English.	M. de Tremblay (*Prop.*) Oswald Mayrand and H. Gagnier (*Eds.*)
Financial Times (weekly) (Montreal)	Independent; conservative.	R. E. Cox (*Prop.*) J. W. Tyson (*Ed.*)
Standard (weekly) (Montreal)	Independent; conservative; illustrated; large home circulation.	Lord Atholstan (*Prop.*) Fred Yorston (*Ed.*)
Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association (quarterly) (Montreal)	Economic and financial.	J. B. Bell and H. B. Henwood (*Eds.*)
Soleil (evening) (Quebec)	Liberal; in French.	J. C. Harvey (*Ed.*)
SASKATCHEWAN		
Leader (Regina)	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (*Props.*) D. B. Macrae (*Ed.*)
Star (evening) (Saskatoon)	Independent.	The Sifton Family (*Props.*) J. S. Woodward (*Ed.*)
Western Producer (weekly) (Saskatoon)	Independent farm paper.	P. Waldron (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ont.)	Association of newspaper publishers.	John Scott (*Pres.*) J. F. B. Livesay (*Gen. Mgr.*)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago
Area: 289,890 square miles
Population: 4,300,000 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL CARLOS IBAÑEZ DEL CAMPO

Elected May 22, 1927; assumed office July 21, 1927, for six-year term

Cabinet

Nonpolitical
Appointed May 23, 1927
Reorganized August 23, 1929

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Election of May 21, 1926 (renewed by halves every four years)

President: E. OYARZÚN (Radical)

Parties	*Representation*
Radical	14
Conservative	10
Liberal	10
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	3
Democratic	2
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of May 21, 1926 (four-year term)

President: NICOLÁS MARAMBIO (Radical)

Parties	*Representation*
Radical	39
Conservative	28
Liberal	28
Liberal Democratic	15
Democratic	12
Communist	10
Total	132

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL PARTY: Its name has merely a political connotation, as opposed to the Conservative Party. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the state. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. Its economic views lean toward state socialism.

Leaders: Nicolás Marambio (President of the Party), Juan A. Rios (formerly President of the Party, Deputy), Enrique Oyarzún, Manuel Trucco (Senators), and Hector Boccardo.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of distinction and wealth. It early became the defender of the Catholic Church until the separation of

Church and State was agreed upon with its assent (1925). The economic program of this party is based on individualism and free trade, yet there is a marked trend toward Christian socialism.

Leaders: Arturo Lyon-Peña and Joaquin Echenique (Senators).

Liberal Party: Pursues a policy midway between the Radical and the Conservative Parties.

Leaders: Matias Silva (President of the Party), Armando Jaramillo and Ismael Edwards Matté (Deputies), Francisco Garcés Gana.

Liberal Democratic Party: Split off from the Liberal Party in 1891. Program based on the political doctrines of the ex-President of the Republic, J. M. Balmaceda.

Leaders: Pedro Opazo Letelier (President of Party), Roberto Sanchez García de la Huerta (Senator), Pedro Salinas Fuenzalida, and Tito V. Lisoni (Deputies).

Democratic Party: Advocates the extension of the vote; favors protection to national industries; champions the cause of the working classes. A branch of this party has socialist principles. Another group has set up an independent camp under the name "Communists."

Leaders: Luis Enrique Concha and Aquiles Concha (Senators).

Communist Party: New party split off from the Democrats. It has not yet developed a definitive program. It is composed of the labor group.

Leaders: Juan Luis Carmona and Manuel Hidalgo (Senators).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative; progressive.	Luis Silva (*Ed.*)
Imparcial (evening)	Non-political tabloid.	Augusto Ovalle (*Ed.*)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Independent with progressive tendencies; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (*Principal shareholder*). Carlos Silva-Vildosola (*Dir. and Ed.* Santiago edition) J. Lepeley (*Ed.* Valparaiso edition)
Nación	Government owned; largest circulation.	Oscar Fenner (*Dir.*)
Tiempos (evening)	Government owned; evening edition of *Nación;* tabloid.	Ramon Lartundo (*Ed.*)
Ultimas Noticias (evening)	Independent; evening edition of *Mercurio.*	Agustin Edwards (*Principal shareholder*) Carlos Silva-Vildosola (*Dir.*) Byron Gigoux (*Ed.*)
Revista Chilena (monthly)	Political, historical, cultural.	Félix Nieto del Rio (*Dir.*)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Liberal; formerly connected with *Mercurio* of Santiago and Valparaiso.	Santiago Barrios (*Dir.*)
Discussion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (*Dir.*)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequel de la Barra (*Dir.*)

Name of paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Sur	Formerly organ of Radical	Aurelio Lamas (*Prop.*)
(Concepción City)	Party; now independent.	Luis Silva (*Ed.*)
Tarapacá	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (*Dir.*)
(Iquique)		
Estrella	Independent; evening edition	Agustin Edwards (*Prop.*)
(Valparaiso)	of *Mercurio*.	J. Lepeley (*Ed.*)
Unión	Conservative.	Fernando Silva M. (*Ed.*)
(Valparaiso)		

CHINA

Capital: Nanking
Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles
Population: 444,653,000 (1928 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA*

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

Chairman of State Council

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Designated as the head of the government for purposes of representation, with the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of the following members: T'an Yên-k'ai, Hu Han-min, Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, Tai Chi-t'ao, Wang Ch'ung-hui, Sun Fo, Ch'ên Kuo-fu, Ho Ying-ch'in, Yang Shu-chuang, Lin Sên, Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Hsüeh-liang, Chang Chi, and Chao Tai-wên.

Dependent from the State Council are the —

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: T'an Yên-k'ai (Chairman), assisted in the executive work of the government by ten ministries, viz.: Interior; Foreign Affairs; Military Administration; Finance; Agriculture and Mines; Industry, Commerce, and Labor; Education; Railways; Communications; and Public Health; and by four boards, viz.: Reconstruction, Anti-Opium, Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs, and Labor Affairs.

Legislative Yüan: Hu Han-min (Chairman), assisted by standing committees on Codification, Foreign Relations, Finance, Economics, and Military Affairs.

Judicial Yüan: Wang Ch'ung-hui (Chairman).

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Chao Tai-wên (Chairman).

Each Yüan has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

* The government outlined was established by the Organic Law for the National Government of the Republic of China, adopted by the Central Political Council, and promulgated at Nanking on October 3, 1928, by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party, which exercises all political power in the country. This government is to function during the present period of "political tutelage" of the Chinese people. By an interpretative resolution passed by the Central Executive Committee at the time of the promulgation of the Organic Law, the system of government thereby created was made subject to the control and supervision of the Kuomintang. The authoritative bodies in the Central Kuomintang Party organization are the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee, and the Central Political Council. The third meeting of the National Congress of the Kuomintang, from which these bodies derive their authority, took place from March 15 to 29, 1929. The period of "political tutelage" is limited to six years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or Nationalist Party (National Government): Advocates program supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, i.e., Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, opposed to present status of China's international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; endeavors to realize the demobilization and reorganization of troops; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: See the National Government; also Dr. C. C. Wu, T. V. Soong, Quo Tai-chi, General Hô Ch'êng-chun, General Liu Chih, General Lu Ti-p'ing, General Chu P'ei-tê, General Ch'ên T'iao-yüan, C. T. Wang, H. H. Kung.

REORGANIZATION GROUP (Left Wing of the Kuomintang): Reputed to be affiliated with the 3d Internationale and the Communist Party; in *foreign policy*, desires abrogation, by unilateral action, of "unequal treaties" and immediate retrocession of foreign concessions, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes the reorganization of the present National Government as well as the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, repudiates the resolutions adopted by the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang and the new treaties concluded between China and foreign powers, opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek.

Leaders: Wang Ching-wei, Ch'ên Kung-po, Wang Fa-ch'in, Ku Meng-yü, and certain other members of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang elected by the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang.

NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (Manchuria): In *foreign policy*, supports a revision of treaties by negotiation with the powers; frankly antagonistic to Soviet Russia; nominally obeys the orders of the National Government in handling diplomatic negotiations; in fact, adheres to its own policy in dealing with diplomatic issues; in *domestic policy*, maintains neutrality and peace in the three eastern provinces, is ostensibly favorable to union with the National Government.

Leaders: Marshal Chang Hsüeh-liang (Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense), General Chang Tso-hsiang (Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense and Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government), General Wan Fu-lin (Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defense and Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government), Mr. Chai Wên-hsüan (Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Government), and General T'ang Yu-lin (Chairman of the Jehol Provincial Government).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program. Trying to regain a foothold in the Kuomintang.

Leaders: Ch'ên Tu-hsiu (Secretary-General of Party), T'an P'ing-shan (Former Minister of the Interior of the Wuhan Government).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, Etc.*
Central Daily News	Kuomintang.	Owned and operated by the Kuomintang Central Headquarters.
Ching Pao	Independent.	Suspended, October, 1929, for time being, owing to "reactionary" attitude.
Canton Gazette (Canton)	Semi-official organ of the local government; in English.	Chen Yik Sun Lee Kuo Kong
Min Kuo Daily News (Canton)	Propaganda organ of the Kuomintang.	Huang Chi Lu
Manchuria Daily News (Dairen)	Japanese.	Z. Hamamura (*Ed. and Prop.*)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British.	H. J. Archibald
Hankow Herald (Hankow)	American registered.	J. L. Cowen
China Mail (Hong Kong)	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (*Ed.*)
Daily Press (Hong Kong)	British.	D. J. Evans (*Mg. Dir.*)
South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)	British.	H. Ching (*Ed.*)
Telegraph (Hong Kong)	British.	A. Hicks (*Ed.*)
Wah Kiu Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (*Prop.*)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Chan Chi Lan (*Mg. Dir.*)
Hsin A Jih Pao (Mukden)	Independent.	T'ao Ming-chun (*Ed. and Prop.*)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao (Mukden)	Japanese registered; printed in Chinese language.	T. Sahara
Tung San Sheng Min Pao (Mukden)	Local government organ.	Tung Pen-chiu (*Mgr.*)
Hsin Ch'en Pao (Peiping)	Shansi official organ.	Li Ching-feng (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping)	Shansi official organ.	
Journal de Pekin (Peiping)	Independent; French registered.	A. Nachbaur
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Peiping)	Shansi official organ.	
Min Yen Pao (Peiping)	Kuomintang.	
North China Standard (Peiping)	Japanese.	T. Watanabe (*Dir.*) George Gorman (*Ed.*)
Peking Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Chu Ch'i (*Prop.*)
Shunt'ien-Shihpao (Peiping)	Japanese; in Chinese language.	
The Leader (Peiping)	Kuomintang connection.	E. W. Hunter (*Ed.*)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Tu Chu-hsuan (*Man.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, Etc.*
China Critic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	D. K. Lieu (*Ed.*)
China Press (Shanghai)	British.	C. J. Laval (*Ed.*)
China Times (Shanghai)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	Ho Hsi-ya and Chao-Shu-yung (*Eds.*)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American registered.	J. B. Powell (*Ed.*)
Eastern Miscellany (Shanghai)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	Chien Chin-yu (*Ed.*)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	Chin Hsiung-po (*Ed.*)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered.	George Bronson Rea (*Ed.*)
Journal de Shanghai (Shanghai)	French.	G. Moresthe (*Ed.*)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (or The Republican Daily News) (Shanghai)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	Yen Sheng-yu and Ch'en Te-chen (*Eds.*)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British organ.	O. M. Green (*Ed.*)
Shanghai Evening Post (Shanghai)	American registered.	Carl Crow (*Ed.*)
Shanghai Times (Shanghai)	British.	E. A. Nottingham (*Ed.*)
Shanghai Zaria (Shanghai)	Russian.	L. V. Arnoldov (*Ed.*)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	Chang Chu-p'ing and Ch'en Ching-han (*Eds.*)
Sin Wun Pao (Shanghai)	Right wing of Kuomintang.	Li Hao-jan and Chiang Chien-hou (*Eds.*)
Hua Pei Hsin Wen (Tientsin)	Kuominchun; Feng Yu-hsiang organ.	Chou Fo-ch'en (*Ed. and Pub.*)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	British registered.	T. G. Fisher (*Ed.*)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American registered.	Charles J. Fox (*Ed.*)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British organ.	H. G. W. Woodhead (*Ed.*)
She Hui Jih Pao (Tientsin)	National government organ.	Chen She-wu (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Liu Chun-ch'ing (*Ed.*)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Independent.	Hollington K. Tong (*Ed. and Pub.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Kuo Min	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (*Mgr.*)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha	Japanese.	G. Kagoshima (*Mgr.*)
Reuters	British.	William Turner (*Mgr.*)
Toho	Japanese.	H. Hata (*Mgr.*)
United Press	American.	Randall Gould (*Mgr.*)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 440,846 square miles
Population: 8,000,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. MIGUEL ABADIA MÉNDEZ (Conservative)
Elected February 14, 1926; assumed office August 7, 1926, for four-year term

Cabinet

Conservative
Appointed January 12, 1927

Premier

GABRIEL RODRÍGUEZ DIAGO (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara del Senado)
Election of May, 1927 (for four years)

President: Changes each month.

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative	33
Liberal	15
Total	48

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Representantes)
Election of February, 1929 (for two years)

President: Changes each month.

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative	75
Liberal	37
Total	112

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and limited suffrage; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: General Vasquez Cobo (1930 Presidential Candidate), Emilio Ferrero (Chairman of Party), Dr. José Joaquín Casas (Member of Council of State), Jorge Velez (formerly Premier), Dr. Estéban Jaramillo (Minister of Finance), and Dr. Guillermo Valencia (1930 Presidential Candidate).

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates greater local autonomy of the various departments, more liberal election laws, and is opposed to power of the Roman Catholic Church and its political influence.

Leaders: Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera (Minister to Washington), General Leandro Cuberos Niño, Eduardo Santos, Antonio Samper Uribe, R. Botero Saldarriaga, Miguel Canales, and Daniel Arias Argáez.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Debate	Conservative; owned by Roman Catholic Church organization.	Silvio Villegas (*Ed.*)
Diario Nacional	Liberal (radical wing).	Felipe Lleras Camargo (*Dir.*) Benjamin Silva Herrera (*Ed.*)
Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Dr. Luís Cano (*Dir.*) Gabriel Cano (*Mgr.*)
Mundo al Dia (evening)	Independent; largest circulation in Colombia; tabloid in form.	Arturo Manrique (*Prop.*) Luis Carlos Paez (*Ed.*)
Nuevo Tiempo	Conservative.	Ismael Enrique Arciniegas (*Ed.*)
Tiempo	Liberal; oldest, most influential paper.	Eduardo Santos (*Dir.*) Enrique Santos (*Ed.*)
Relator (Cali)	Independent with liberal tendencies.	Jorge and Hernando Zawadzky (*Dirs.*)
Universidad (weekly)	Political, economic, financial, social.	German Arciniegas (*Ed.*)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 471,525 (Census of 1927)

President

DON CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ (National Union)

Elected February 12, 1928; assumed office May 8, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Nationalist Union, Republican, and Reform Parties)
Appointed May 8, 1928

Premier

There is no Premier; the President presides at all cabinet meetings

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1928 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)
President: LIC. ALEJANDRO ALVARADO QUIROS (Nationalist Union)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist Union	18
Republican	18
Reform	7
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica do not have well-defined programs. In fact, the parties may be regarded as but temporary groups which are formed prior to elections by persons of sufficient prestige to gain popular support. The three principal groups at present are: the Republican, conservative, led by Carlos María Jiménez, ably assisted by Carlos Brenes and Santos León Herrera; the Nationalist Union, also conservative, led by Cleto González Víquez, assisted by Manuel Castro Quesada, Arturo Volio, and Juan Rafael Arias; and the Reform, semi-radical, led by Jorge Volio, strongly supported by Francisco Ross, Julio Padilla, Enrique Fonseca Zúñiga, and A. Orlich.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Correo Nacional (evening)	Catholic.	Luis Cartin Gonzalez (*Dir. and Ed.*)
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent; widely read.	Ricardo Castro Beeche (*Dir.*)
Nueva Prensa (evening)	Independent.	Borrasé Brothers (*Eds.*)
Tribuna	Independent; widely read.	José María Pinaud (*Prop.*)
Repertorio Americano (weekly)	Political and literary.	Joaquin Garcia Monge (*Ed.*)

CUBA

Capital: Havana
Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)
Population: 3,595,615 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES (Liberal)
Re-elected November 2, 1928, for six-year term
Took oath of office May 20, 1929

Cabinet

Coalition (Liberal, Conservative, and Popular Parties)
Re-appointed May 21, 1929

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

Election of November 2, 1928 (nine-year term; renewed in part every three years)

President: DR. CLEMENTE VAZQUEZ BELLO (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative	10
Liberal	9
Popular	5
Total	24

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Representantes)

Election of November 2, 1928 (six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: DR. RAFAEL GUAS INCLÁN (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	65
Conservative	54
Popular	9
Total	128

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

It is impossible in Cuba to distinguish between the political parties because of permanent platforms or statements of national principles. Originally there were three: Liberal, Conservative, and Popular, their strength being in the order named. The nation has recently gone through a political reorganization which has resulted in the adoption of analogous platforms. Because of the enactment of laws preventing periodical reorganization of the parties, these are now controlled by the Executive Committees of the respective Assemblies, which are made up of ex-officio members who are the present Senators and Representatives. The parties follow the dictates of their leaders, all of whom now fully support the Machado Government and its program, including a comprehensive plan of public works, nationalization of industries, and development of public instruction and agriculture. The Liberal Party is led by Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello (President of the Senate), Dr. Rafael

Guas Inclán (President of the House of Representatives), Col. Carlos Machado (Party leader in House of Representatives), and Viriato Gutierrez; the Conservative is headed by Wilfredo Fernandez (Senator) and Dr. Santiago Rey (minority leader in the Lower House); and the Popular is guided by Dr. Celso Cuellar del Rio (secretary of the Senate), Dr. José Manuel Cortina (leader of Liberal-Popular coalition in the Senate), and Dr. Carmelo Urquiaga (Party leader in the House of Representatives).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Cuba almost unanimously supports the Machado Government and its policies.

Name of paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Comercio	Conservative; commercial; organ of retail merchants.	Dr. Isaac A. del Real (*Dir.*)
Diario de la Marina	Independent, oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	Nicholas Rivero, Jr., and José I. Rivero (*Dirs. and Eds.*)
Excelsior El Pais	Considered to be Government organ.	Francisco Mestre (*Pres.*) Manuel Aznar (*Dir.*)
Havana Evening Telegram	Independent; in English.	John A. Steverding (*Ed.*)
Havana Post	Independent; leading English-language daily; carries full Associated Press Service.	Carl Byoir (*Ch. of Bd.*) Dean N. Sanborn (*Ed.*)
Heraldo de Cuba (evening)	Leading Liberal paper.	Carlos Machado y Morales (*Dir.*)
Lucha	Independent.	Antonio San Miguel (*Prop.*) E. H. Guzman (*Ed.*)
Mercurio	Independent; business journal; one of the most ably edited and influential publications of its kind in Latin America.	Pedro R. Osorio (*Dir.*)
Mundo	Independent, but at present supports administration; large circulation.	Rafael R. Govin (*Prop.*) Ricardo Lancis (*Ed.*)
Carteles (weekly)	Graphic weekly; sometimes opposes Government.	A. T. Quilez (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Politica Comica (weekly)	Liberal.	Ricardo de la Torriente (*Ed.*)
Semana (weekly)	Anti-Machado; very popular.	Sergio Carbo (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Times of Cuba (monthly)	Monthly English-language magazine.	Capt. E. F. O'Brien (*Prop.*)
Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Conservative; supports government.	Walfredo Rodriguez (*Ed.*)
Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent; supports government.	B. Rumbant (*Ed.*)
Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent; supports government.	Florencio C. Veliz (*Ed.*)
Diario de Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent; progressive.	Eduardo Abril Amores (*Ed.*)
Independencia (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Gonzalez Manet (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	R. M. de Angulo (*Pres.*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Prague
Area: 54,207 square miles
Population: 14,430,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK

Elected by Revolutionary Assembly November 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920 and 1927, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Trades, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, Czechoslovak National Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed December 8, 1929

Premier

FRANTIŠEK UDRŽAL (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of October 27, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(*Eight-year term*)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP (Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Czechoslovak Agrarian	22
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Czechoslovak National Socialist	16
Communist	15
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	15
German Social Democratic	11
German Agrarian	9
Slovak People's Catholic	9
Czechoslovak Democratic	8
German Christian Socialist	8
Hungarian Christian Socialist	6
Czechoslovak Trades	6
National German Socialist Labor	4
Independents (Stribrny Party)	1
Total	150

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)

(*Six-year term*)

Speaker: JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

Parties	*Representation*
Czechoslovak Agrarian	46
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	39
Czechoslovak National Socialist	32
Communist	30
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	25
German Social Democratic	21
Slovak People's Catholic	19
German Agrarian	16
Czechoslovak Democratic	15
German Christian Socialist	14
Czechoslovak Trades	12
Hungarian Christian Socialist	9
National German Socialist Labor	8
German National	7
Minorities (Poles and Jews)	4
Independents (Stribrny Party)	3
Total	300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican Party: Founded in 1896; represents agricultural interests of small landowners and peasants; favors land reform and distribution, and protective tariffs on agricultural products. The strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Dr. Antonín Švehla (formerly Premier), J. Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. Milan Hodža (formerly Minister of Education), František Udržal (Premier, formerly Minister of Defense), Dr. K. Viškovský (Minister of Defense), Bohumil Bradáč (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Otakar Srdínko (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. V. Šrobár.

Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party: Founded in 1878; has an international Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonin Hampl (Chairman of Party), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Food), Alfred Meissner (Minister of Justice), A. Srba (formerly Minister of Food), G. Habrman (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Lev Winter (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Education), F. Tomášek (formerly Minister of National Defense), J. Stivin.

Czechoslovak National Socialist Party: Founded in 1897; represented a reaction against the internationalism of the Social Democratic Party; composed of workmen, lower ranks of state employees, and traders. Opposed to extreme Marxist principles; advocates separation of Church and State.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the younger leaders of former Realist Party of President Masaryk), Václav Klofáč (formerly Speaker of Upper Chamber), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

Communist Party: The Czechoslovak section of the 3d Internationale, but divided into two groups, only one of which accepts direction of Moscow; founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Leaders of controlling group: J. Haken, Ant. Zápotocký, K. Kreibich. Leaders of the opposition group (called Lenin Party): Jílek, Neurath, Burian, Bolen.

Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party: Founded in 1904; composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the church on the schools and in public life and promotion of interests of high clergy and lower classes.

Leaders: Msgr. Jan Šrámek (Minister of Unification), Jan Dostálek (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. Nosek (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of Upper Chamber), Václav Myslivec, Josef Šámalik, Metod Zavoral.

German Social Democratic Party: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in its more radical orientation and opposition to coalition with non-socialist parties. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other German and Hungarian parties demanding the right of self-determination and cultural autonomy.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. K. Heller, S. Taub.

Slovak People's Catholic Party: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak peasant interests.
Leaders: Father Andrej Hlinka, Dr. J. Buday, Dr. Ludevít Labay (formerly Minister), Dr. J. Kovalik, Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

German Agrarian League: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians.
Leaders: Fr. Křepek, Prof. F. Spina (Minister of Public Health).

Czechoslovak National Democratic Party: Developed from the Young Czech Party, which before the war united people of all classes in the beginning of the political movement for Czechoslovak independence. Represents Czech nationalism and conservatism as opposed to socialism; supported largely by Czech industrialists, business men, and state employees. In *foreign policy*, opposes recognition of Soviet Russia and advocates a strong military defense system.
Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramář (formerly Premier), Dr. Antonín Hajn, Victor Dyk, Jan Dvořáček (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. M. Ivanka, Ing. Novák (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. Josef Matoušek (Minister of Commerce).

German Christian Socialist Party: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests, with tendency toward liberalism. Composed of German peasants and German Catholic clergy.
Leaders: E. Ledebour-Wicheln (Senator), Prof. R. Mayr-Harting (formerly Minister of Justice), Josef Böhr (Senator and Chairman of Party).

Czechoslovak Trades Party: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Originated in 1920 by division from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly among middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.
Leaders: Rudolf Mlčoch (President of Party, Minister of Railways), Jos. V. Najman (formerly Minister of Railways).

Hungarian Christian Socialist Party: A Catholic party vigorously representing Hungarian minority interests, with a program otherwise analogous to those of other Catholic parties, though somewhat more conservative; opposed to coalition government.
Leaders: Dr. János Jabloniczky, Dr. Géza Szüllö.

National German Socialist Labor Party: Closely related to the German National Party, the only point of difference being that it enrolls its membership from among the lower rank German employees of the state, traders, and other small-income groups.
Leaders: Rudolf Jung, Hans Knirsch (Secretary of Party).

German National Party: Represents the extreme nationalists of the German minority; opposed to coalition government.
Leaders: Dr. J. Brunar, Dr. Josef Keibl, Dr. E. Schollich.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Čech	Organ of Catholic Party.	V. Myslivec (*Ed.*)
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (*Dir.*) K. Z. Klíma (*Ed.*)
Československá Republika	Government organ.	Jos. St. Hevera (*Ed.*)
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Alb. Wesselski (*Ed.*) Ferd. Deml (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Rev. B. Stašek (*Ed.*)
Národní Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; conservative.	Antonín Pimper (*Ed.*)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionaries; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (*Ed.*)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Václav Janda (*Ed.*)
Prager Presse	Semi-official. In German.	Arne Laurin (*Ed.*)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (*Prop.*) Dr. S. Blau (*Ed.*) Dr. Ernst Rychnovsky (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (*Ed.*)
Reforma	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	J. V. Najman (*Dir.*) A. P. Kalina (*Ed.*)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Josef Guttmann (*Ed.*)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (*Ed.*) Dr. Emil Strauss (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Večer (evening)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party; evening edition of *Venkov*.	Josef Vraný (*Ed.*)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Josef Vraný (*Ed.*)
Slovak (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Josef Sivák (*Ed.*) M. Sidov (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (*Ed.*) A. Zalud (*Contrib. Ed.*)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	K. Hušek (*Ed.*)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; Czech language paper; liberal.	J. Stránský (*Pub.*)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	M. Zamykal (*Ed.*)
Central European Observer (weekly)	Semi-official; subsidized by Government. In English.	A. Broz (*Ed.*)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary. In French.	G. Marot (*Ed.*)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,568 square miles
Population: 3,918,000 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X
Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)
Appointed April 29, 1929

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Landsting)

*Election of September 21, 1928**

Speaker: JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	28
Social Democratic	27
Conservative	12
Radical	8
Faroe Islands Home Rule party	1
Total	76

* Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Folketing)

Election of April 24, 1929 (for four years)

Speaker: H. P. HANSEN (Social Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Democratic	61
Liberal	44
Conservative	23
Radical	16
Justice League	3
Slesvig	1
Independent Conservative	1
Total	149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trades unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, proposes to reduce the army to a guard corps and the navy to a state marine to act as a revenue patrol, preserve neutrality, and discharge League obligations; also advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, profit sharing, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, state aid to purchasers of small farms, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Speaker of Lower Chamber), C. C. Andersen (Upper Chamber), N. Andreasen, F. J. Borgbjerg (Minister of Education), N. Hauge (Minister for Industry and Commerce), C. V. Bramsnaes (Minister of Finance), K. K. V. Steincke (Minister of Social Affairs), L. Rasmussen (Minister of Defense).

Liberal Party: Sometimes called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, opposes the Social Democratic plan to reduce the army and navy, and favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and discharge League obligations, stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bi-cameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures, legal equality for men and women, and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms.

Leaders: Thomas Madsen-Mygdal (former Premier), Dr. N. Neergaard (former Minister of Finance, former Premier), Dr. Moltesen (former Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. P. Hanssen (former member of German Reichstag, and later Minister for North Slesvig), O. Kragh (former Minister of Home Affairs), S. Brorsen (former Minister of Defense), M. Slebsager (former Minister of Industry, Commerce and Shipping), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber).

Conservative Party: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners; coöperates with Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment, maintenance of the Danish position in Slesvig, the state church and Christian instruction in public schools, protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, compulsory social insurance, and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: C. Tvede (Upper Chamber), Christmas Möller (Lower Chamber), H. Parkov, P. Korsgaard, Mrs. Mathilde Malling-Hauschultz. (One of the prominent members, Count Bent Holstein, is well known as an independent, and votes as often against as with his party.)

Radical Party: Also called "The Radical Left Party": Represents mainly small property owners and land holders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service and supports the Social Democratic plan of reduction of the army and navy, stands for religious freedom, seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade, favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Minister of Justice, formerly Premier), J. Veistrup

(Upper Chamber), Niels Frederiksen (Lower Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs).

Justice League: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of Church and State, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, state aid to purchasers of small farms, freedom of education and religion.
Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

Slesvig Party: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.
Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Berlingske Tidende	Conservative.	Chr. Gulmann, Anders Vigen, and Sv. Poulsen (*Eds.*)
Börsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (*Ed.*)
Dagebladet, Dagens Nyheder, Aftenposten, Nationaltidende	Conservative. These four papers are under the same management.	C. Ferslew & Co. (*Prop.*) G. Helweg-Larsen, Nic. Blaedel, J. F. Bartholin and Schou (*Eds.*)
Kristeligt Dagblad	Religious; conservative.	Emil Kjaersgaard (*Ed.*)
Morgenbladet	Liberal.	Valdemar Galster (*Ed.*)
Politiken	Radical.	Ove Rode, V. Koppel (*Eds.*)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sörensen (*Ed.*)
Aalborg Amtstidende (Aalborg)	Liberal.	F. Jordan, T. Lassen (*Eds.*)
Aalborg Stiftstidende (Aalborg)	Conservative.	Schiötz-Christensen (*Ed.*)
Aarhus Amtstidende (Aarhus)	Liberal.	J. Martin (*Ed.*)
Aarhus Stiftstidende (Aarhus)	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (*Ed.*)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus)	Conservative.	S. V. Nielsen (*Prop.*) H. H. Hansen (*Ed.*)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding)	Conservative.	Helge Knudsen (*Ed.*)
Fyns Tidende (Odense)	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (*Ed.*)
Fys Stiftstidende (Odense)	Conservative.	M. C. H. Dreyer (*Ed.*)
Fys Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	H. Jensen (*Ed.*)
Finanstidende (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (*Ed.*)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd (weekly)	Agricultural.	O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (*Eds.*)
Gads Danske Magasin (monthly)	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (*Ed.*)
Tilskueren (monthly)	Political and literary.	Poul Levin (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Ritzaus Telegrambureau	Independent; supported by Press Council representing all leading parties.	Lauritz Ritzau (*Mg. Dir.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 1,050,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GEN. HORACIO VASQUEZ (National)
Assumed office July 12, 1924, for six-year term

Cabinet

National
Appointed July 12, 1924

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)
Election of March 15, 1924 (for six years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

President: LIC. GUSTAVO A. DIAZ (National)

Parties	*Representation*
National (Horacistas)	6
Progressive	4
Coalition	2
Total	12

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: E. BONETTI BURGOS (National)

Parties	*Representation*
National (Horacistas)	15
Progressive	11
Coalition	6
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of the Dominican Republic are formed around individuals rather than based on platforms. It is, therefore, impossible to state specifically the program of each. The three important parties in the Republic are the National Party (Horacistas) led by Gen. Horacio Vasquez (President of the Republic), Dr. José D. Alfonseca (President of the Central Junta of the Party, Vice-President), Lic. Gustavo A. Diaz (President of the Senate), and Martin de Moya (Secretary of Finance); the Progressive Party under the leadership of Federico Velasquez y H. and Dr. Angel Soler; and the Coalition Party headed by Garcia Mella (Senator), and Elias Brache (Minister of Justice and Public Instruction).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
El Mundo	Independent.	Louis Sanchez Andujar (*Dir.*)
Listin Diario	National; influential, long-established paper.	Arturo J. Pellerano Sardá (*Dir.*)
Opinión	Independent.	Alvaro Alvarez D. (*Dir.*)
Diario (Santiago)	Independent.	Cesar Morales (*Ed.*)
Información (Santiago)	Independent.	Cesar Tolentino (*Ed.*)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito
Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)
Population: 1,800,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. ISIDRO AYORA

Appointed by Military Board. Assumed office April, 1926
Re-elected on March 27, 1929, by Constituent Assembly for term ending August 31, 1932

Cabinet

Liberal-Radical
Appointed April, 1929

Premier

JULIO E. MORENO

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso)

(Dissolved pending election provided by new constitution)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)	
Number of members	32	Number of members	56

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

The "coup d'état" of 1925 resulted in military control of the government and the dissolution of the Congress. During 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly of 57 members which met in Quito in October and remained in session until June 18, 1929. On March 26, 1929, it adopted a new constitution, and the following day re-elected Dr. Ayora President of the Republic. It will be seen that the programs of the two principal political parties are similar in most respects.

LIBERAL-RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws, in which emphasis is placed on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance

to the age of 18 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity of those detained or condemned unjustly; secularization of convents; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Enriquo Bacquerizo Moreno (President of Party), Dr. A. Hidalgo Gamarra (Secretary of Party), J. Federico Intriago, Jose Peralta, Analdo F. Galvey.

Conservative Party: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leaders: Rafael M. Arizaga (President of Party), Alfonso Ribadeneira (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (*Prop.*)
Debate	Conservative.	
Dia	Liberal.	Ricardo Joramillo (*Ed.*)
Cosmopolita (Ambato)	Independent.	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (*Ed.*)
Cronica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (*Ed.*)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (*Prop.*)
Diario (Guayaquil)	Conservative.	A. Moreno A. (*Ed.*)
Nacion (Guayaquil)	Independent.	Rafael Guerrero, Jr. (*Mgr.*)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Telegrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read; founded in 1884.	Castillo Bros. (*Prop.*)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Los Andes (Riobamba)	Radical.	Leon Beningno Gallegos (*Ed.*)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo
Total Area: 383,000 square miles
Settled Area: 12,226 square miles
Population: 14,168,756 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917; proclaimed King, March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Administrative and Non-political
Appointed October 4, 1929

Premier

ADLY YEGHEN PASHA (Independent)

PARLIAMENT
(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER*
(Senate)

Election of January, 1924 (ten-year term; renewed by halves every five years)

Parties	*Representation*
Wafd (Zaghlul)	107
Liberal Constitutional	7
Minor parties	7
Total	121

*Of the members of the Upper Chamber two-fifths were appointed by the King and three-fifths elected by popular vote.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chamber of Deputies)

Election of December 22, 1929 (for five years)

Parties	*Representation*
Wafd (Zaghlul)	205
National (Watani)	4
Unionist (Ittihadist)	3
Independents	20
Total	232

In July, 1928, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, then Premier, dissolved Parliament, suspended parts of the Constitution, and established a dictatorship. In July, 1929, he conducted negotiations in London with the British Foreign Office, as a result of which a draft agreement was prepared. On October 3, 1929, Mahmud Pasha resigned, and on October 31, 1929, King Fuad signed a decree restoring all articles of the Constitution. Premier Adly Yeghen Pasha carried out elections for Parliament, which is expected to meet in January, 1930, when his ministry is expected to resign.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

WAFD PARTY: Announces that it will work for the realization of Zaglul Pasha's principles and strive for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, safeguard the Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. Since the dissolution of July, 1928, the Wafd has been working for an early restoration of parliamentary life.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party), Mohamed Naguib el Gharabli Pasha (formerly Minister of Wakfs), Ali Chamsi Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), William Makram Ebeid Bey, Wissa Wassef Bey, Hamad el Bassel Pasha, and Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi.

Liberal Constitutional Party: Supported by aristocrats and intellectuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdists. It therefore has no representation in the present Lower Chamber.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (formerly Premier), Dr. Hafez Afifi Bey (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Mohamed Aly Pasha, Ahmed Bey Abdel Gaffar, Mahmud Abdel Razek Pasha, and Gafaar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

National Party: Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey, Abdel Hamid Bey Said, and Fikry Abaza.

Unionist Party: Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitutionalists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but makes an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, Aly Maher Pasha (formerly Minister of Finance), Hilmy Issa Pasha, and Sayed Pasha Abou Ali.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Ahram	Independent; largest circulation in Egypt.	Gabriel Takla Bey (*Prop.*) Daoud Barakat Bey (*Ed.*)
Balagh	Organ of the Wafd.	Abdel Kader Hamza (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Tewfik Riad Bey (*Dir.*)
Liberté	French daily; pro-Government.	E. Gallad (*Ed.*)
Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers; pro-British.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (*Props.*) Khalil D. Tabit Bey (*Ed.*)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	Dr. Hussein Haekel Bey (*Ed.*)
Bassir (Alexandria)	Independent; pro-Wafd.	Charles Schmeil (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Messagero Egiziano (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	E di Pompeo (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Tachydromos	Greek Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinos (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	E. Lanminois (*Ed.*)
Egyptian Gazette (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent, liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (*Ed.*)
Revue d'Egypte (weekly)	Economic-financial; in French.	B. Michel and G. Vaucher (*Eds.*)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	S. Taylor (*Ed.*)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn
Area: 18,362 square miles
Population: 1,116,553 (1929 estimate)

State Head

OTTO STRANDMAN (Labor)
Elected July 9, 1929

Cabinet

Coalition
Appointed July 9, 1929

PARLIAMENT

(Riigikogu)

Election of May 11–13, 1929 (for three years)

Speaker: KARL EINBUND (Agrarian)

Parties	*Representation*
Agrarian (including House Owners — 3)	27
Socialist	25
Settlers	14
Labor	10
Nationalist	9
Workers	6
Christian Nationalist	4
National Minorities (Russian — 2, German-Swedish Bloc — 3)	5
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents, generally, interests of farmers and landowners; favors moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves; and revision of constitution to provide for investiture of a President, enhancing the authority of the present post of State Head.

Leaders: Jaan Teemant (formerly State Head), Gen. Johan Laidoner (formerly Commander-in-Chief of Army), Konstantin Päts (Head of Provisional Government, 1918–19, State Head, 1921–22), Karl Einbund (Speaker of Parliament, formerly Minister of Interior), Gen. J. Soots (formerly Minister of Defense), K. Tonkman, A. Jürman (Minister of Communications), J. Hünerson (Minister of Education and Social Affairs).

HOUSE OWNERS PARTY: A small section representing the interests of city holders of property; acts with Agrarian Party.

Leader: M. Pung.

Socialist Party: Represents working class interests and trade unions; has a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly State Head), K. Ast (formerly Minister of Information), Mihkel Martna (founder of Party), L. Johanson, A. Jöeäär, E. Joonas.

Settlers Party: Represents interests of peasants who have received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: O. Köster (Minister of Defense), R. Penno (former Vice President of Parliament), J. Lehtman, J. Zimmermann (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

Labor Party: Represents small landowners, some non-socialist working class and radical intellectual groups; advocates a radical program of extensive social reform.

Leaders: Otto Strandman (State Head), Ado Anderkopp (formerly Minister of Defense), Prof. Piip (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recently Minister to United States), Mr. Kalbus (Minister of Justice and of the Interior), Mr. Kaarna (formerly Minister of Public Welfare), M. Juhkam (Minister of Defense), J. Kukk (formerly State Head, Minister of Finance).

Nationalist Party: A liberal middle-class party, formed by fusion of the former National People's and Liberal Parties, representing landowners and business and professional groups in the towns; especially active in questions of education and culture; urges state development of natural resources.

Leaders: Jaan Tönisson (formerly State Head), August Kerem (Minister of Agriculture, formerly Minister of Communications), Karl Kornel (formerly Minister of Trade and Industry).

Workers Party: Resulted from division in Socialist Party in March, 1926, and represents more radical socialist views.

Leader: A. Kaaver.

Christian Nationalist Party: Represents clerical interests.

Leaders: Jaan Lattik (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Friedrich Akel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister at Stockholm), Prof. Hugo Rahamägi (formerly Minister of Education), and L. Randkepp.

Russian Party: Represents the interests of the Russian minority, seeking cultural autonomy.

Leader: M. Kurtschinsky.

Baltic German Party: Represents nationalist and cultural interests of the German minority.

Leader: V. Hasselblatt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Kaja	Organ of Agrarian Party.	A. Tupits (*Ed.*)
Maa	Organ of Settlers Party.	J. Loosalu (*Ed.*)
Paevaleht	Conservative; independent, favoring Agrarian and Christian Nationalist Parties.	T. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (*Prop.*) E. Luiga (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Postimees	Organ of Nationalist Party.	J. Tönisson (*Prop.*) O. Mänd (*Ed.*)
Rahva Sõna	Socialist.	August Rei (*Prop.*) E. Joonas (*Ed.*)
Revaler Bote	Organ of Baltic German Party.	A. de Vries (*Ed.*)
Vaba Maa	Organ of Labor Party.	A. Anderkopp and E. Laaman (*Eds.*)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minorities.	A. Schulz (*Ed.*)
Bank of Estonia Economic Bulletin (monthly)	Economic and financial.	V. Poom (*Ed.*)
Eesti Statistika (monthly) .	Economic and financial.	A. Tooms (*Ed.*)
Kaubandus-Tööstruskoja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bulletin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	A. Anto (*Ed.*)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)
Area: 149,926 square miles
Population: 3,582,406 (1927 estimate)

President

DR. LAURI KRISTIAN RELANDER
Elected February 16, 1925; six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian and National Progressive Parties)
Appointed August 16, 1929

Premier

KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1929 (for three years)

Speaker: DR. PAAVO VIRKKUNEN (National Union)

Parties	*Representation*
Agrarian	60
Social Democratic	59
National Union	28
Swedish People's	23
Workers and Small Farmers	23
National Progressive	7
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents agricultural interests, opposing both middle class conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; advocates prohibition; favors the rural as against city population, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Dr. J. E. Sunila (Vice-Speaker of Parliament, formerly Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Premier, formerly Speaker of Parliament), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Defense), P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Commerce), Jalo Lahdensuo (Minister of Communications), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Eero Hahl (formerly Minister of Communications).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Moderate constitutional socialistic program; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hupli (formerly Minister of Commerce), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Sillanpää (formerly Ministers), Rieti Itkonen (formerly Vice-Speaker of Parliament), J. W. Keto, K. H. Wiik (General Secretary of Party).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a moderate

program emphasizing national integrity and security and a strong defense system, safeguarding of the Constitution, equal rights for men and women, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Dr. Paavo Virkkunen (Speaker of Parliament), Dr. K. Haataja, P. Pennanen (formerly Minister), Dr. Juho Jannes, Y. Pulkkinen (formerly Minister).

Swedish People's Party: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking population; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Ragnar J. Furuhjelm, Dr. Georg Schauman, Eric von Rettig.

Workers and Small Farmers Party: Formed and supported by the same elements who formerly supported the Communist Party, which was declared unlawful and dissolved. In recent election small farmers served notice on Communists and Socialists that they had interests different from those of the industrial workers.

Leaders: M. F. Rosenberg, E. Pekkala.

National Progressive Party: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program, generally similar to National Union Party, but with a stronger tendency to favor progressive social reforms.

Leaders: Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), J. H. Vennola (formerly Premier), Risto Ryti (Governor of Bank of Finland, formerly Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkko (*Ed.*)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish; leading paper of the Swedish population.	Amos Anderson (*Ed.*)
Iltalehti	National Unionist.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (*Ed.*)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Socialist.	Anton Huotari (*Ed.*)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish.	E. Rautell (*Ed.*)
Työväenjärjestöjen Tiedonantaja	Communist.	August Niemistö (*Ed.*)
Uusi Suomi	National Unionist.	Kaarlo Koskimies (*Ed.*)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish.	Einar Holmberg (*Ed.*)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	U. V. Toivola (*Ed.*)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Santeri Alkio (*Ed.*)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Socialist.	J. F. Aalto (*Ed.*)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	Jaakko Vainio (*Ed.*)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic.	Amos Anderson (*Ed.*)
Finlands Industri (semi-monthly)	Industrial.	Yrjö Koskelainen (*Ed.*)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (*Ed.*)
Finnish Trade (monthly)	Economic and commercial.	Marcus Tollet (*Ed.*)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Edvin Linkomies (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Finska Notisbyrån	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (*Mg. Dir.*)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (*Mg. Dir.*)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris
Area: 212,659 square miles
Population: 40,743,851 (1926 census)

President

GASTON DOUMERGUE

Elected June 13, 1924, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed November 3, 1929

Premier

ANDRÉ TARDIEU (Left Republican)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Sénat)

Elections to October 20, 1929 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: PAUL DOUMER (Democratic Left)

Groups	*Representation*
Democratic Left	150
Republican Union	77
Democratic and Radical Union	32
Republican Left	22
Socialist	15
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	9
Belonging to no group	8
Total	313

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chambre des Députés)

Elections to December 31, 1929 (for four years from June 1, 1928)

Speaker: FERNAND BOUISSON (Socialist)

Groups	*Representation*
Radical and Radical Socialist	118
Socialist	100
Republican-Democratic Union	97
Left Republicans	64
Radical Left	52
Republican Socialist and French Socialist groups	35
Democratic and Social Action	30
Popular Democratic	19
Unionist and Social Left	17
Independent Left	15
Communist	10
Belonging to no group	45
Not inscribed	7
Total	609
Total authorized by law	612

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured

proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Groups coincide with parties only when a party has parliamentary strength sufficient to enable it to form a group of its own. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, the Republican National Alliance (leading factor of the Republican Federation), and the Unionist Party (a faction recently detached from the Radical and Radical Socialist Party right wing). The Republican Socialist and French Socialist and the Communist Parties have maintained their groups in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. There is also an organization of members "belonging to no group," which enjoys all of the privileges of the regular groups with respect to voting by proxy and obtaining assignments to committees, and which sometimes facilitates the formation of ministries through making available qualified men without party connections.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the Left (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), comprising in the Senate the group of the Democratic Left, and in the Chamber the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, but excluding the Communists; and the Right Center (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican-Democratic Union, the Democratic and Social Action, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Independent Left, and some Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a rôle like that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

Left

Radical and Radical Socialist Party: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state

monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reinforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, opposes diplomatic relations with Vatican, and favors reënforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Daladier (Deputy, President of Party, formerly Minister of Colonies, Public Instruction, and War); *Senators* — Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Henry Bérenger (formerly Ambassador to United States), Abr. Schrameck (formerly Minister of Interior), Th. Steeg (of nationalist wing, formerly Resident-General of Morocco, formerly Minister of Justice), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Interior), Maurice Sarraut (formerly President of Party), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godart, M. Dalbiez (formerly Minister of Liberated Regions), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor).

Deputies — M. Cazals, Edouard Herriot (formerly Premier and Minister of Public Instruction), C. Chautemps (formerly Minister of Interior), E. Lautier, A. Berthod, Emile Borel (formerly Minister of Marine), Yvon Delbos (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), François-Albert (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), André Hesse (formerly Minister of Colonies), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), A. Durafour (formerly Minister of Labor), Jacques Louis Dumesnil (formerly Minister of Marine), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), P. Cazals, Julien Durand, Pierre Cot, J. Mistler, M. Dalimier, Anatole de Monzie (formerly Minister of Finance).

Socialist Party: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Amsterdam Labor Union Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Bureau, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a militia system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants.

Senators of Socialist factions are seated in the Socialist group.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Paul Boncour (formerly Minister of Labor), Fernand Bouisson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, first Socialist elected to this office), Compère-Morel, Solomon Grumbach, Paul Faure, Frossard, Pierre Renaudel; *Senators* — Morizet, Betoulle; *Outside Parliament* — Albert Thomas (Director of International Labor Bureau), M. Zyromski.

Republican Socialist and French Socialist Party: A small party, organized nationally, opportunistic in policy and intermediary between the Radicals and Socialists, more nearly approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics; founded by Briand and Viviani when they refused to accept the unification of the two French Socialist parties after the Amsterdam Congress in 1905; in *foreign policy*, favors League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany; in *domestic policy*, strongly anti-clerical; favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Jean Hennessy (Minister of Agriculture); *Senators* — Louis Soulié, Jules Louis Breton; *Deputies* — César Chabrun (floor leader), Frédéric Brunet.

Right Center

Republican National Alliance: A federation rather than a party. In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senators — Alexandre Millerand (formerly President), M. Hervey; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), André Maginot (Minister of War), Edouard Soulier, Ed. de Warren. *Outside Parliament* — Gen. de Castelnau, Father Doncoeur.

Republican-Democratic and Social Party: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude towards Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services, advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Left Republicans, Democratic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier, formerly President of the Republic); *Senators* — M. Ratier (President of Party), Louis Barthou (formerly Minister of Justice), Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Henri Chéron (Minister of Finance), Charles Chaumet, Raoul Péret (formerly Speaker of Chamber and Minister of Finance); *Deputies* — Paul Reynaud, Yves Le Trocquer (formerly Minister of Public Works), M. Thoumyre.

Royalists

L'Action Française: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; Orleanist; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: (*outside Parliament*) Charles Maurras, Léon Daudet.

Constitutional Monarchists: A few Orleanists of parliamentary type, and Bonapartists, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

Communists

Communist Party: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Deputies — André Piquemal (floor leader), Doriot, Berthon, Marcel Cachin. *Outside Parliament* — Florimond Bonte, M. Marrane.

Parliamentary Groups

Chamber of Deputies

Radical and Radical Socialist: (See party list).

Socialist Party: (See party list).

Republican-Democratic Union: Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with National Republican Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the Right Center, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reëstablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Georges Pernot (Minister of Public Works), Louis Marin (formerly Minister of Pensions), Pierre Taittinger, Louis Dubois, François de Wendel, Ernest Flandin, Désiré Ferry, Ybarnégaray, Soulier, Blaisot.

Left Republicans: Left wing of the Right Center; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates con-

ciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: André Tardieu (Premier and Minister of Interior), Georges Leygues (Minister of Marine, formerly Premier), P. E. Flandin (Minister of Commerce), Humbert Ricolfi (Vice-President of Chamber), François Piétri, (Minister of Colonies), Sibille, Bonnevay (formerly Minister of Public Works).

Radical Left: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with Vatican, while opposing reëstablishment of churches; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate groups of Left Democratic and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Louis Loucheur (Minister of Labor, formerly Minister of Finance and Commerce), M. Bouilloux-Lafont (Vice-Speaker of Lower Chamber), Laurent Eynac (Minister of the Air), Germain-Martin (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones), Charles Daniélou (floor leader), G. Thomson, Landry, Mallarmé.

Republican Socialist and French Socialist Party: (See party list).

Democratic and Social Action: Moderate conservative anti-socialistic Right Center group; formed since the April, 1928, elections, replacing the Republican-Democratic Left which supported Poincaré before 1924, later closely associated with Republican Alliance led by Millerand; more advanced on nationalist lines; Catholic, but not including Royalists. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict execution of treaties and military and political alliances, and opposes reparations agreement and disarmament, but accepts League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates military preparedness, state aid for private religious schools; individualist in economic doctrine, but progressive in advocating social reforms; opposed to state monopolies and favors transfer to private corporations; opposed to capital levy and increases in direct taxation; decentralist; opposed to Alsatian autonomist movement. Corresponds to Senate groups of Republican Union and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Paul Reynaud (floor leader), André Maginot (Minister of War), Louis Rollin (Minister for Merchant Marine), P. E. Flandin (Minister of Commerce), Charles Reibel, Lt. Col. J. Fabry (formerly Minister for Colonies), François Poncet, Henri Lorin.

Popular Democratic: A Right Center group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions with Alsatian clericals (corresponding to German Center Party); represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reëstablishment of churches and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader), Champetier de Ribes.

Unionist and Social Left: This group and its party, the Unionist Party, seceded from the Radical and Radical Socialist Party at the last elections. Settlement of inter-Allied debts contrary to the platform of this group has left it without any well-defined policy.

Leaders: Henry Franklin-Bouillon (formerly Minister), Jean Goy, Fernand Brun, M. Augagneur (formerly Minister).

Independent Left: An opportunist group, formerly of Radical, Socialist, and no-party factions. Reformed in 1928 as the basis for candidacy of several of its members for appointment to a Left ministry.
Leaders: Henry Paté, Alexandre Varenne, H. Guernut (Secretary of League for the Rights of Man), Emile Bord (formerly Minister).

Communist: (See party list).

Republican Socialist Group: A mildly socialistic subordinate group; moderately anti-clerical, believing in separation of Church and State but also in maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; opportunistic in politics, allied with center rather than with left.
Leaders: Aristide Briand (Minister of Foreign Affairs, eleven times Premier), Paul Painlevé (formerly Minister of War, formerly Premier), Maurice Viollette.

No Group: Marquis de Chambrun (Republican), Marquis de la Ferronays (Royalist), de Ramel, Le Cour Grandmaison (Royalist), Georges Mandel.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber, and groups more lasting because the Senate is reëlected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

Democratic Left: (Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group). Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the Left (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals and Radical Socialists, and Radical Left.
Leaders: Lucien Hubert (Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Pierre Marraud (Minister of Public Education), Dr. Gallet (Minister of Pensions), Caillaux, Bérenger, Th. Steeg. Abr. Schrameck, Jean Durand (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Léon Perrier (formerly Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Interior), Maurice Sarraut, Paul Doumer (President of the Senate), Gaston Menier, René Renoult.

Republican Union: The chief Right Center group; opponents of Radicals and Socialists, corresponding to Left Republican, Republican-Democratic Left, Democratic Left, and Republican-Democratic Union groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.
Leaders: Raymond Poincaré (formerly Premier and formerly President of Republic), Henri Chéron (Minister of Finance), Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard, Antony Ratier (floor leader).

Democratic and Radical Union: Anti-Socialist radical centre group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more to left in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.
Leaders: Charles Chaumet (floor leader), Raoul Péret (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Barthou (formerly Premier and Minister of Justice), Victor Boret, Paul Strauss.

Republican Left: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.
Leaders: M. Hervey (floor leader), M. Jenouvrier.

Socialist: This group comprises most of the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.
Leaders: Reboul (floor leader), Betoulle, Morizet.

RIGHT: Composed of nine Royalists and Bonapartists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: M. de Las Cases (floor leader), Dominique Delahaye (Royalist spokesman), Marquis de Dion, Comte de Blois.

NO GROUP: Henry de Jouvenel (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Pierre Laval (formerly Minister of Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Action Française	Royalist; Catholic; placed in Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (*Adm. Ed.*) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (*Pol. Eds.*)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism, and larger newspapers; aims to reach working classes by a price of 10 centimes.	François Coty (*Prop.*) Jacques Roujon (*Dir. and Ed.*)
Avenir (merged with *L'Eclair*)	Conservative right.	Jean Bosc (*Dir.*)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (*Prop.*) Canon Franc Bertoye, Jean Guiraud (*Eds.*)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (*Prop.*) "Pertinax" (André Geraud) (*For. Ed.*)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical; Left Block; Republican Socialist.	Edouard Herriot (*Ed.*)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (*Prop.*) H. de Weindel (*Pol. Ed.*)
Figaro	Conservative (right); specializes in Paris news.	François Coty (*Prop. and Pol. Ed.*) André Chaumeix (*Ed.*)
Homme Libre	Radical; independent.	Eugéne Lautier (*Ed.*)
Humanité	Communist.	Florimond Bonte
Information	Independent radical, largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (*Dir.*)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	Léon Bailby (*Prop. and Ed.*) Jean Fabry (*Assoc. Ed.*)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large circulation.	Group headed by M. Renier (*Prop.*) Mouthon (*Dir.*) Raoul Barthe, George Marcillac (*Eds.*)
Journal des Débats	Republican, center, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (*Prop.*) M. Fernand De Brinon (*Ed.*) Auguste Gauvain (*For. Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	Louis Aubert (*Prop.*) C. J. Gignoux (*Dir.*)
Liberté	Conservative — right; National Block; Bonapartist tendencies.	Camille Aymard (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favors National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (*Prop.*) Stephane Lauzanne (*Ed.*) Jules Sauerwein (*For. Ed.*)
Œuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Jean Piot (*Pol. Ed.*)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left center tendency.	A. Prouvost (*Prop.*) Marcel Lucain (*Pol. Ed.*)
Paris-Soir	Radical.	Paul Reboux (*Pol. Ed.*)
Pax	Independent; international in politics; favors League of Nations.	P. Girard (*Ed.*)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	Alfred Oulman (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Louis Loucheur (*Prop.*) M. Guillaume (*Ed.*)
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation; Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (*Prop.*) Elie Bois (*Ed.*)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Léon Jouhaux (*Ed.*)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Léon Blum (*Ed.*)
Quotidien	Radical Socialist.	Jean Hennessy (*Prop.*)
Radical	Left Radical.	M. Perchot (*Dir.*) Robert Louis (*Ed.*)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	Ed. Daladier (*Dir.*) Jacques Kayser (*Pol. Ed.*)
Soir	Radical Socialist.	Alexis Caille (*Ed.*) L. O. Frossard (*Pol. Ed.*)
Temps	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; Protestant influence; literary and intellectual.	Louis Mill (*Dir.*)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (*Ed.*)
Volonté	Radical (Left Block).	Albert Dubarry (*Ed. and Pol. Dir.*)
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican (center).	G. Chapon, M. Gounouilhou (*Props.*)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	E. Le Clerc, A. Pitard (*Props.*) Régis Rambaud (*Dir.*)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	L. & H. Delaroche (*Props.*)
Petit Marseillais (Marseilles)	Moderate Republican (center).	J. B. Samat, G. Bourrageas (*Dirs.*)
Petit Provençal (Marseilles)	Radical Socialist tendency.	M. Carrère (*Dir.*)
France de l'Est. (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	M. Jourdain (*Pol. Dir.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Est Républicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (*Ed.*)
Eclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Léon Garibaldi (*Prop.*)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Abbé F. Trochu (*Prop. and Dir.*) Desgrées du Lou (*Pol. Ed.*)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (*Prop.*)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Radical Socialist; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	A. Huc, Maurice Sarraut (*Props.*) François de Tessan (*Pol. Dir.*)
Expresse du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (*Ed.*)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mlle. Louise Weiss (*Ed.*)
Opinion (weekly)	National Block.	Maurice Colrat (*Ed.*)
Correspondant (bi-weekly)	Conservative; Catholic clerical tendency.	Edouard Trogan (*Ed*).
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly)	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (*Ed.*)
Revue de France (bi-weekly)	Moderate Republican.	Marcel Prévost (*Ed.*)
Revue de Paris (bi-weekly)	Right Center.	Comte de Fels (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Revue des Deux Mondes (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (*Ed.*) René Pinon (*Pol. Ed.*)
Revue Hebdomadaire (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (*Ed.*)
Revue Mondiale (bi-weekly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Revue Universelle (bi-weekly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (*Ed.*)
Europe (monthly)	Independent with radical tendency; devoted to international literature and news.	Albert Crémieux (*Dir.*) Léon Bazalgette, René Arcos (*Eds.*)
Revue Politique et Parlémentaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Edouard Julia (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Armand Mayer (*Dir.*)
Agence Havas	Semi-official; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuter-Wolff group.	Léon Rénier (*Pres.*)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	M. Gabion (*Dir.*)
Presse Associée	Political news agency; Moderate Republican.	"Jean-Bernard" (M. Passerieux) (*Dir.*)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin
Area: 181,714 square miles (land area, including the Saar)
Population: 63,180,619 (1925 census)

President

FIELD-MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG (Independent)
Elected April 26, 1925; assumed office May 12, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Centre, People's, Democratic, and Bavarian People's Parties)
Appointed June 28, 1928

Chancellor

HERMANN MUELLER (Social Democratic)

PARLIAMENT *

(Reichstag)

Election of May 20, 1928 (for four years)
President: PAUL LOEBE (Social Democratic)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Democratic	153
National People's	78
Centre (Catholic)	61
Communist	54
People's	45
Democratic	25
Economic	23
Bavarian People's	17
National Socialist	12
Christian Peasants	9
German Peasants	8
Hanoverian	4
People's Rights (Revalorization)	2
Total	491

* To enjoy the privileges of a recognized parliamentary group (Fraktion), including power to elect members to important standing committees, a party or faction must secure 15 seats in the Reichstag.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has a moderate constitutional, state socialist program; its members are mainly skilled and unskilled workers, office clerks and employees, and civil servants. In *foreign policy*, it seeks revision of the peace treaties, but advocates fulfillment of the reparations program (on a basis avoiding special burdens on the working classes); favored Locarno treaties and entry of Germany into League of Nations; urged adherence to Kellogg Pact;

advocates free trade. In *domestic policy*, stands for protection of the Republic and unity of the Reich with more centralization of power in the federal government, opposes monarchism and militarism, and represents the interest of workers in industrial legislation, such as the 8-hour day, social insurance, and other measures; urges reform of judiciary; seeks extension of power of trade unions.

Leaders: Hermann Mueller (Chancellor), Dr. Otto Braun (Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Loebe (President of Reichstag), Dr. R. Breitscheid (Chairman of Reichstag group), Friedrich Stampfer (editor of *Vorwärts*, party organ), Dr. Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Carl Severing (Minister of Interior), Robert Schmidt (Minister of Economics), Noske (formerly Minister of Defense), Otto Wels, Arthur Crispien, Dittmann (members of the Party Directorate), Rudolf Wissell (Minister of Labor).

National People's Party: Tendencies of members mostly monarchistic; program one of discrediting of the Republic in practice, and opposition to its democratic aims. Prominent members advocate administrative reforms tending to strengthen the executive at the expense of the Reichstag. The party grew out of the former German conservative and moderate conservative parties, and represents agrarian and landholding classes, former army officers, and officials who are retired from service, industrialists, and middle-class elements with monarchist sympathies. In *foreign policy*, recognized the necessity of carrying out the Dawes Plan for reparation payments but advocated modification of it; agitates for revision of peace treaties and restoration of territory (especially on eastern frontiers, and colonies); opposed League membership and Locarno treaties, and opposes Young Plan. In *domestic policy*, federalistic, stands for Christian school law and denominational schools, a protectionist tariff policy, and laws protecting and developing agriculture (thus enlisting peasant support); opposed to socialism; anti-Semitic; adheres to old black, white, and red flag. Following the disciplining of party members who defied Dr. Hugenberg during balloting on the anti-reparations "liberty law," fourteen members of the Party, including Count Westarp, Dr. Otto Hoetzsch, and Dr. Walther von Keudell, resigned from the party in December, 1929. They have formed an independent group.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Admiral von Tirpitz (formerly Secretary of the Navy), Dr. von Schlieben (formerly Minister of Finance), Martin Schiele (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Albert Neuhaus (formerly Minister of Economics), Max Wallraf (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Walther Graef (Vice-President of Reichstag), Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport).

Centre Party (Catholic): Represents the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany; voters found among all classes of Catholic people — industrialists, laborers, landholders, peasants, aristocrats, and clergy — hence policy tends to be moderate. Created after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck, and has maintained strength because the religious tie holds its members together, making it one of the few stable factors in German post-war politics and giving it a strong strategic position in Reichstag; represented in every Cabinet since February, 1919. In *foreign policy*, advocates a conciliatory course; urges union of Austria with Germany (Anschluss). In *domestic policy*, generally federalistic, officially supporting the Republic; advocates strong unity of Reich with free development of component states; opposes state control of schools and favors denominational schools.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph

Wirth (Minister of Occupied Territories, formerly Chancellor and Finance Minister, head of left wing group), Adam Stegerwald (Minister of Transport, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Dr. Bell (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Heinrich Brauns (formerly Minister of Labor), Theodor von Guérard (Minister of Justice), Prof. Dr. Kaas (Chairman of Party), Dr. Koehler (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Hermes (former Minister of Agriculture, leader of agrarian wing), Prelate Ulitzka, Joseph Joos, Prof. Dr. Schreiber, Prof. Dr. A. Dessauer, Christine Teusch (Deputies).

Communist Party: The German section of the 3d Internationale; advocates a constitution on the Soviet model, "dictatorship of proletariat," elimination of all private property. Relatively unimportant till end of December, 1920, when the majority of the then-existing Independent Socialist group joined the Communists, who then gained in power and held 62 seats in Reichstag during the worst economic depression of the post-war period. The Communist program in Germany is much modified by economic actualities and the incapacity of the party to affect political action; it takes part in parliamentary government in order to obstruct action and discourage faith in the present republican administration.

Leaders: Ernst Thaelmann (Chairman of Party), Stoecker, Fröhlich, Koenen, Münzenberg, Remmele, and Clara Zetkin (Deputies).

People's Party: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represents large industrial interests (particularly coal, iron, steel, and finishing industries) and many middle-class voters who find the Nationalists too extreme. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties but accepts Dawes Plan for reparations, and Locarno treaties; advocates union of Austria with Germany; favored German entry into League. In *domestic policy*, chiefly concerned with economic reconstruction; has strong protectionist tariff wing; opposes socialist influence in administration and legislation, and favors a solid middle-class block in Parliament; mostly Protestant. Many members not in sympathy with the republican régime, but party opposes unconstitutional movements against it, advocating centralization of power in the federal government.

Leaders: Dr. Ernst Scholz (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Economic Affairs, chairman of Reichstag group), Dr. Julius Curtius (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (Minister of Finance), Dr. Krohne (formerly Minister of Transport), Dr. Becker-Hessen (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs), Siegfried von Kardorff (Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Schnee (formerly Governor of German East Africa), Dr. Vögler, Prof. Dr. Kahl (Deputies). The late Dr. Gustav Stresemann was a leader of this party.

Democratic Party: A liberal party, founded after the revolution by Progressives and left-wing National Liberals; represents chiefly financial and commercial interests, with strong Jewish constituency; voters principally in large cities among middle classes and intellectuals, and among the country people of liberal democratic tendencies; criticized by Nationalists and People's Party for close affiliation with Social Democrats, with whom — together with the Centre Party — it formed the so-called Weimar Coalition. While the weakest of the major parties, its moderate course and position between the right and left parties has caused it to be represented in nearly every government since the revolution. In *foreign policy*, seeks revision of peace treaties, but supports fulfillment of reparations program, the Locarno treaties, League membership, a policy of conciliation with France, and free

trade. In *domestic policy*, the only non-socialist party taking a positive stand for maintenance of the republican Constitution and parliamentary system; favors militia system, undenominational state schools, gradual separation of Church and State; opposes monopolies and socialistic measures.

Leaders: Erich Koch (formerly Minister of Justice, Chairman of Party and of Reichstag group), Hermann Dietrich-Baden (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Petersen (President of the Senate of Hamburg), Prof. Dr. Walther Schuecking, Dr. Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Prof. Dr. Hellpach, Dr. Höpker-Aschoff and Dr. Schreiber (Prussian State Ministers), Dr. Bernhard Dernburg (formerly Minister of Finance), Count von Bernstorff (German representative to the League of Nations, formerly Ambassador to the United States), Prof. Dr. Ludwig Quidde (pacifist leader), Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, Dr. Fischer (Deputies), Dr. Külz (formerly Minister of Interior), Prof. Georg Bernhard. Walther Rathenau (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) was a member of this party. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, resigned from it in 1926 because of differences over policy. Another former prominent leader was Dr. Otto Gessler (until 1927 Minister of Defense), who is now independent in politics.

Economic Party: A group of small craftsmen strongly opposing socialistic experiments; represents chiefly the economic interests of the middle classes; conservative in tendency; favors freedom of commerce from government control.

Leaders: Hermann Drewitz (Chairman of Party), Prof. Dr. Bredt (Deputy).

Bavarian People's Party: Elects parliamentary representatives in Bavaria only; a Catholic party; originally, until 1919, part of the Catholic Centre Party, whose lead it generally follows, though more conservative in temper; withdrew to oppose centralizing policy of Erzberger (formerly Minister of Finance); represents South German Catholic interests. Favors protection of state rights as against extension of federal power and centralization, federative system, and larger autonomy for Bavaria within Reich; opposes hegemony of Prussia; monarchistic in tendency; favors union of Germany and Austria.

Leaders: Prelate Leicht (chairman of Reichstag group), Count von Lerchenfeld (formerly Bavarian Prime Minister, now German Minister to Austria), Heinrich Held (Bavarian Prime Minister), Dr. Emminger (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Schätzel (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

National Socialist Party: Sometimes called the "Freedom" Party; the German "Fascist" faction; espouses an anti-Semitic and extreme nationalistic program of dictatorship, with certain socialistic features. In *foreign policy*, opposes the peace treaty terms and all reparation payments including Dawes Plan. In *domestic policy*, opposed to representative form of government. (Many members were connected with the Hitler and Ludendorff movements, which were back of the Kapp and Hitler revolts.)

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Chairman of Party), Dr. Frick, Count zu Reventlow, Dr. Goebbels, Strasser (Deputies).

Christian Peasants Party: An agrarian faction with conservative and Protestant tendencies.

Leaders: Karl Hepp (President of the Landbund), Dr. Wendhausen (Deputy), Dr. Gercke.

German Peasants Party: Formed in 1928 from the Bavarian Peasants' Union, in strife with the conservative tendencies of the Landbund, the agrarian

organization of the National People's and Christian Peasants Parties; represents smaller farmers; constitutional and democratic in aims and program.

Leaders: Prof. Fehr (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Eisenberger, Gandorfer (Deputies).

HANOVERIAN PARTY: Advocates reconstruction of the State of Hanover and its separation from Prussia.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Berliner Boersen-Courier	Democratic; leading financial paper.	Dr. E. Faktor (*Ed.*)
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung	Independent; moderately nationalistic.	Killisch von Hoen (*Ed.*)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger	Organ of National People's Party; highly nationalistic in tendency; advocates union of all nationalist elements.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (*Prop.*) August Scherl (*Pub.*) Adolf Lange (*Ed.*)
Berliner Morgenpost	Left wing of Democratic Party.	Ullstein A. G. (*Prop.*)
Berliner Tageblatt	Independent; represents tendencies of Democratic Party.	Rudolf Mosse (*Pub.*) Theodor Wolff (*Ed.*)
B. Z. am Mittag	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (*Prop.*) Dr. Wallenberg (*Ed.*)
Der Deutsche	Connected with Catholic Trade Union Movement.	Dr. E. Dovifat (*Ed.*)
Der Tag	Nationalistic; another edition of *Lokalanzeiger.*	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (*Prop.*) August Scherl (*Pub.*) Freiherr von Medem (*Ed.*)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung	Tends to favor People's Party; formerly belonged to Stinnes interests; passed out of their hands into control of a syndicate that bought it for the Reich Government; owing to political pressure, sold again in 1926 to a group of bankers and industrialists.	Dr. Fritz Klein (*Ed.*)
Deutsche Tageszeitung	National People's Party; leading agrarian paper.	Dr. Wiens, Wilhelm Ackermann (*Eds.*)
Deutsche Zeitung	Extremely nationalistic.	Hans von Sodenstern, Franz Schwartz (*Eds.*)
Die Rote Fahne	Organ of Communist Party.	Dr. Meyer (*Ed.*)
Germania	Organ of Catholic Centre Party.	Dr. Ernst Buhla (*Ed.*)
Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung	Conservative and monarchistic.	Georg Foertsch (*Ed.*)
8-Uhr Abendblatt	Independent; democratic.	Victor Hahn (*Ed.*)
Volkszeitung	Democratic.	Otto Nuschke (*Ed.*)
Vorwärts	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Friedrich Stampfer (*Ed.*)
Vossische Zeitung	Independent; democratic.	Ullstein A. G. (*Prop.*) Georg Bernhard (*Ed.*)
Koelnische Volkzeitung (Cologne)	Catholic Centre Party.	Dr. Hoeber (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Koelnische Zeitung (Cologne)	Represents People's Party.	DuMont-Schauberg (*Prop.*)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)	South German organ of Democratic Party.	Dr. H. Simon (*Ed.*)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt (Hamburg)	Liberal.	Broschek & Co. (*Prop.*) Felix von Eckardt (*Ed.*)
Hamburger Nachrichten (Hamburg)	Independent; nationalistic.	Dr. Hartmeyer (*Ed.*)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)	Nationalistic tendency.	Edgar Herfurth & Co. (*Prop.*)
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)	Nationalistic tendency.	Knorr & Hirth (*Props.*)
Völkischer Beobachter (Munich)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	A. Rosenberg (*Ed.*)
Deutscher Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Gustav Stolper (*Ed.*)
Das Magazin der Wirtschaft (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Leopold Schwarzschild (*Ed.*)
Das Tage-Buch (weekly)	Political, literary, and economic.	Leopold Schwarzschild (*Ed.*)
Die Weltbühne (weekly)	Political, literary, and economic; radical.	Kurt Tucholsky (*Ed.*)
Die Gesellschaft (monthly)	Socialistic.	Dr. Hilferding (*Ed.*)
Die Kriegsschuldfrage (monthly)	Study of war origins.	A. von Wegerer (*Ed.*)
Europäische Gespräche (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (*Ed.*)
Friedenswarte (monthly)	Pacifistic.	Prof. Dr. Hans Wehberg (*Ed.*)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (*Ed.*)
Nord und Süd (monthly)	International affairs.	Prof. Dr. Ludwig Stein (*Ed.*)
Ost-Europa (monthly)	Study of Eastern questions.	Prof. Dr. Hoetzsch (*Ed.*)
Preussische Jahrbucher (monthly)	Long established; conservative.	Georg Stilke (*Pub.*) Dr. Daniels (*Ed.*)
Sozialistische Monatshefte (monthly)	Socialistic.	Joseph Bloch (*Ed.*)
Sueddeutsche Monatshefte (monthly)	Nationalistic.	Prof. Cossmann (*Ed.*)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik	World politics, with special reference to geographical background.	Prof. Dr. Haushofer (*Ed.*)
Zeitschrift für Politik	Study of political problems.	Dr. Grabowsky (*Ed.*)
	PRESS ASSOCIATIONS	
Telegraphen-Union	Independent; highly conservative in tendency.	Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (*Prop.*)
Wolff's Telegraph Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuters group.	S. Bleichröder, and Delbrück Schickler & Co. (*Controlling shareholders*) Dr. Hermann Diez (*Ed.*)

GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 44,375,000 (Registrar-General's 1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE V
Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Cabinet

Labor
Assumed office June 25, 1929

Prime Minister

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(House of Lords)

As of September 31, 1929.

Lord Chancellor: LORD SANKEY (Labor)

Parties	*Representation (approximately)*
Conservative	508
Liberal	89
Labor	15
Independents	117
Minors (with no seat)	26
Total	755

(*Note:* Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 200, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Commons)

Elections to December, 1929. (Last general elections May, 1929, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.)

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

Parties	*Representation*
Labor	290
Conservative	262
Liberal	58
Others	5
Total	615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: Forms the Government, which is a minority government. Also contains a bloc of radicals belonging to the Independent Labor Party. Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (trades councils and labor groups), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. In *foreign policy*, advocates "taking risks for peace" through political accords and the support of peace agencies, such as the Kellogg Pact

and the League of Nations; would remove the British reservations to the Kellogg Pact; stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade; the full acceptance of "the new doctrine of Freedom of the Seas," i. e., that the high seas should be closed only by international covenants; loyal coöperation in the League's sanctions against a state which resorts to war in breach of its covenant; all-in arbitration, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order; promotion of international economic coöperation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927 (especially in regard to tariff rates and raw materials), and cordial coöperation with the International Labor Office; establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In *Imperial policy*, favors recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government, and the expeditious admission of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy*, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control, and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immediate nationalization (e.g., land, mines, transport, power, life insurance); establishment of National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; more stringent control of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices, and collective marketing for agriculture; National Import Boards for purchasing, distributing, and transporting imports of wheat and meat; national land valuation, urban land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind, and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), Arthur Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Philip Snowden (Chancellor of the Exchequer) J. R. Clynes (Secretary of State for Home Affairs), J. H. Thomas (Lord Privy Seal), Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), Lord Passfield (formerly Sydney Webb, M. P., Secretary of State for Dominion and Colonial Affairs), Thomas Shaw (Secretary of State for War), Lord Thomson (Secretary of State for Air), Commander Wedgwood Benn (Secretary of State for India), A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), William Graham (President of the Board of Trade), Sir Charles Trevelyan (President of the Board of Education), Margaret Bondfield (Minister of Labor), Herbert Morrison (Minister of Transport), F. O. Roberts (Minister of Pensions), Noel Buxton (Minister for Agriculture), George Lansbury (First Commissioner of Works), Arthur Greenwood

(Minister of Health), W. Adamson (Secretary of State for Scotland), H. B. Lees-Smith (Postmaster-General), Ben Turner (Parliamentary Secretary, Mines Department), Sir Oswald Mosley (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Lord Arnold (Paymaster-General), Hugh Dalton (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Sir William Jowitt (Attorney-General), A. Susan Lawrence.

Conservative Party: Likewise called the Unionist Party; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. Supported by property interests and represents mainly suburban and rural constituencies; includes Ulster Unionists from the six counties of Northern Ireland not included in the Free State, which send members to the British Parliament. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the peace treaties and the League of Nations, but opposes guarantees beyond those undertaken by the Locarno treaties, which were negotiated by a Conservative Government; supports the World Court, but opposes compulsory jurisdiction under the so-called "optional clause"; opposed recognition of Soviet Russia without guarantees as to propaganda and debts; supports disarmament movement provided it is all-in disarmament; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; stands for continuance of work on the Singapore naval base; opposes British evacuation of Egypt; on war debts stands back of principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Espouses progressive encouragement of economic ties with Dominions; advocates reëxamination of Empire defenses; advocates "Imperial preference" in trade by tariff rebates on tea, sugar, tobacco, gasoline, etc., and marking of goods of non-British origin; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India and development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, advocates tariff to safeguard industries most affected by foreign competition, reduction of tax burdens borne by basic industries, extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, county aid in acquisition of small holdings, coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers and investigation by a Court of Inquiry into the causes of industrial disputes, improvement of housing conditions and new methods of construction to relieve shortage, old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, reform of House of Lords to increase its powers as a revising chamber; opposes repeal of the Miners' Eight Hours Act, of the Trade Disputes Act, which prohibited levying for Labor Party purposes on trade union funds.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Parliamentary Leader), Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Earl of Balfour, Lord Cushendun, Winston Churchill, Lord Brentford, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, L. C. M. S. Amery, Lord Eustace Percy, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Hailsham, Neville Chamberlain, J. C. C. Davidson (Chairman of Party), the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Robert Horne, the Earl of Birkenhead, Sir L. Worthington Evans, Lord Melchett.

Liberal Party: Successor to Whig Party; aims at a state of society in which individuals shall have freedom of action and opportunity of development,

up to the point of not interfering with others; in conflict with Conservatives for reforms in the existing order and with Labor in its effort to establish a socialistic state; represents constituencies of all classes. In *foreign policy*, supports the League of Nations as the pivot of foreign relations, favors extension of organized international coöperation, progressive disarmament, the Locarno treaties and Washington naval agreements, and resumption of relations with Soviet Russia. In *Imperial policy*, advocates improved communications, development of resources and aid to emigration, but leaving Dominions complete local autonomy, extension of self-government in India. In *domestic policy*, maintains unqualified adherence to the principle of free trade on economic grounds and in the interest of world peace and opposes "Empire preference" as producing friction and increasing the cost of commodities; favors direct taxation; advocates state acquisition of all mineral rights and administration by a government commission, state aid and supervision for development of superpower stations, reforestation and land reclamation, aid to coöperative movements, better agricultural credits and aid in acquiring land, taxation of land values to relieve burdens on improvements and encourage enterprise, social insurance against unemployment and use of unemployed in construction work to relieve the housing shortage, state aid in acquiring homes, legislation against monopolies, encouragement of joint management in industries and Joint Industrial Councils, reforms in working conditions, local option to control sale of liquor, equal rights for women, individual franchise and abolition of plural voting, proportional representation or (in some cases) the alternative vote, improved schools, increase in number of secondary school teachers, and reform of rural education.

Leaders: David Lloyd George (Parliamentary Leader), Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Ramsay Muir (Chairman of Party), Sir John A. Simon (deputy leader), Walter Runciman (leader of radical group), Sir Herbert Samuel, the Earl of Reading, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Donald MacLean, Vivian Phillips, Gilbert Murray, J. M. Keynes, J. A. Spender, W. T. Layton, E. D. Simon.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Daily Chronicle	Liberal; controlled by the Inveresk paper interests.	Ernest A. Perris (*Ed.*)
Daily Express	Independent, with Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (*Controlling shareholder*) R. D. Blumenfeld (*Ed.*)
Daily Herald	Labor; controlling interests: Labor Party and trades unions.	William Mellor (*Ed.*)
Daily Mail	Independent, Conservative; largest circulation in Great Britain.	Viscount Rothermere (*Controlling shareholder*) (Assoc. Newspapers Ltd.) Walter G. Fish (*Ed.*)
Daily News	Liberal and progressive; owned by the Cadbury interests (Quaker); absorbed *Westminster Gazette*.	John Stuart Hodgson (*Ed.*)
Daily Telegraph	Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe (*Controlling shareholders*) Arthur E. Watson (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Evening News	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (*Controlling shareholder*) (Assoc. Newspapers Ltd.) Frank FitzHugh (*Ed.*)
Evening Standard	Independent, Conservative tendency.	Lord Beaverbrook (*Controlling shareholder;* Viscount Rothermere owning majority of remaining shares) G. Gilliat (*Ed.*)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (*Prop.*) Eyre & Spottiswood (*Controlling shareholders*) Sir E. Hilton Young (*Ed.*)
Financial Times	Independent.	R. J. Barrett (*Mg. Dir.*)
Morning Post	Conservative.	Syndicate headed by the Duke of Northumberland H. A. Gwynne (*Ed.*)
Star (evening)	Liberal; owned by the Cadbury interests (Quaker).	Wilson Pope (*Ed.*)
Times	Independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (*Controlling shareholders*) Geoffrey Dawson (*Ed.*)
Birmingham Mail (Birmingham)	Unionist.	H. F. Harvey (*Ed.*)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	Wm. Sugden Robinson (*Ed.*)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Ltd. (*Controlling shareholder*) Arthur H. Mann (*Ed.*)
Liverpool Daily Courier (Liverpool)	Conservative.	A. Burchill (*Ed.*)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	John Macleay (*Ed.*)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	C. P. Scott (*Controlling shareholder*) E. T. Scott (*Ed.*)
Newcastle Daily Journal (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (*Ed.*)
North Mail and Newcastle Chronicle (Newcastle)	Independent, Liberal.	Thomas Bambridge (*Ed.*)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (*Ed.*)
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sheffield)	Conservative.	John Oakley (*Ed.*)
Sheffield Independent (Sheffield)	Liberal.	H. J. Staines (*Ed.*)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Unionist.	C. J. Bex (*Ed.*)
Dundee Courier and Advertiser (Dundee)	Independent.	Frank R. Simmens (*Ed.*)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	John Ritchie & Co. (*Controlling shareholders*) George S. Waters (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Glasgow Evening News (Glasgow)	Independent, Conservative.	Lord Camrose (*Controlling shareholder*)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent; moderate.	George Outram & Co. Ltd. (*Controlling shareholders*) Sir Robert Bruce (*Ed.*)
Belfast News Letter (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Sir Trevor Henderson (*Mg. Dir.*) W. H. McKee (*Ed.*)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Sir Robert Lynn, M. P. (*Dir.*)
Birmingham Post (weekly)	Unionist.	Charles A. Cornish (*Ed.*)
Daily Mail (weekly) Overseas Edition	Independent.	Viscount Rothermere (*Controlling shareholder*)
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors Ltd. and individual shareholders as to insure editorial independence. Walter T. Layton (*Ed.*)
Manchester Guardian Weekly	Liberal.	C. P. Scott (*Controlling shareholder*) E. T. Scott (*Ed.*)
Nation and Athenaeum (weekly)	Liberal independent.	J. M. Keynes (*Chairman of Directors*) H. D. Henderson (*Ed.*)
Near East & India (weekly)	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	H. T. Montague Bell (*Ed.*)
New Leader (weekly)	Official organ of the Independent Labor Party.	Ernest E. Hunter (*Ed.*)
New Statesman (weekly)	Independent, radical, with Labor tendency; formerly Liberal independent.	Clifford Sharp (*Ed.*)
News of the World (weekly)	Independent; sensational.	Lord Riddell (*Controlling shareholder*) Sir Emsley Carr (*Ed.*)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Viscount Astor (*Controlling shareholder*) J. L. Garvin (*Ed.*)
Saturday Review (weekly)	Formerly independent, now Conservative; gives no news but reviews events.	Gerald Barry (*Ed.*)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	John Evelyn Wrench (*Ed.*)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (*Ed.*)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent; imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (*Controlling shareholder*) Bernard Falk (*Ed.*)
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent, with Conservative tendency.	Lord Beaverbrook (*Controlling shareholder*) James Douglas (*Ed.*)
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative tendency.	Lord Camrose (*Controlling shareholder*) (Allied Newspapers Ltd.) Leonard Rees (*Ed.*)
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	G. Freeman (*Ed.*)
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent.	Information Service on International Affairs (*Pub.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	G. P. Gooch, J. Scott Lidgett (*Eds.*)
English Review (monthly)	Conservative.	Ernest Remnant (*Ed.*)
Nineteenth Century and After	Independent.	Carrol Romer (*Ed.*)
Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (bi-monthly)	Independent.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (*Pub.*)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (*Eds.*)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (*Mg. Dir.*)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (*Mg. Dir.*)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	H. C. Robbins (*Gen. Mgr.*)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with Associated Press-Havas-Wolff group.	Sir Roderick Jones (*Mg. Dir.*)

GREECE

Capital: Athens
Area: 49,034 square miles
Population: 6,204,684 (Census of 1928, including refugees from Asia Minor)

President

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS
Elected by Parliament to succeed Admiral Koundouriotis, resigned, on December 14, 1929

Cabinet

Liberal
Reorganized December 16, 1929

Premier

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER*
(Gheroussia)

Election of April 21, 1929 (for ten years)

Speaker: Vacant

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	74
Popular Royalist	10
Progressive Republican	3
Moderate Royalist	2
Agrarian	2
Democratic Union	1
Elected by various organizations	18
Elected by Senate and Vouli	10
Total	120

* The present constitution reëstablishing the Upper Chamber provides that the membership shall be made up as follows: elected by direct universal suffrage — 92; elected by Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Agricultural Associations, etc. — 18; elected conjointly by Senate and Vouli — 10.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Vouli)

Election of August 19, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHN TSIRIMOKOS (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal (Venizelist)	192
Popular Royalist (Tsaldaris)	18
Democratic Union (Papanastassiou)	16
Zavitsianos Group	9
National Democratic Union	7
Moderate Democratic Union	4
Progressive Republican (Cafandaris)	1
Moderate Royalist (Metaxistas)	1
Independent	2
Total	250

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican, although in the August, 1928, election the republicans won such a sweeping victory that the royalists can scarcely be regarded as the Opposition.

The republican groups which coöperate with Premier Venizelos are the Democratic Union led by Alexander Papanastassiou (formerly Premier), the National Democrats led by G. Condylis, and the Zavitsianos Group.

The Opposition centers around the Popular Royalist Party of which Panagiotis Tsaldaris (formerly Minister of the Interior) is the leader.

The Venizelos program includes economy in the public administration; a campaign against malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis; the execution of a national road construction scheme, and the reclamation of the Vardar and the Strymon valleys; aids to agriculture; the reconciliation of capital and labor; the reform of the educational system, chiefly by the restriction of classical studies; the completion of refugee settlement; and the initiation of a process of administrative decentralization. In *foreign affairs*, it advocates friendship with all and particular efforts to put Italian and Turkish relations on a sound footing.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Acropolis	Republican; Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (*Prop.*)
Elliniki	Royalist.	N. Eustratiou and John Alexandrou (*Props.*)
Esperini (evening)	Royalist.	Peter Giannaros (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Ethnikos Tachydromos	Royalist.	J. Diacos (*Dir.*) T. D. Diacos (*Ed.*)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Hemeresios Typos	Republican; Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; leading afternoon paper; Venizelist.	A. and K. Kyrou (*Props. and Eds.*)
Kathimerini	Popular Royalist.	G. A. Vlachos (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Messager d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office. In French.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. Simos (*Prop.*) K. Politis (*Ed.*)
Proïa	Conservative; probably next to *Eleftheron Vima* in influence; royalist tendencies.	St. J. Pesmazoglou (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Scrip	Royalist.	Gr. Eustratiades (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Vradini (evening)	Royalist.	Mr. Aravantinos (*Prop.*) C. D. Frangopoulos and Mr. Tsellepis (*Eds.*)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	B. Deliyiannis (*Ed.*)
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Ailianos (*Ed.*)
New Political Review (monthly)	Political.	D. Pelrakakos (*Ed.*)
Pitharchia (monthly)	Liberal.	Y. Lychnos (*Prop. and Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	J. Parren (*Mg. Dir.*)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (*Pres.*)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 48,290 square miles
Population: 2,004,900 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CHACON (Liberal)
Elected December 5, 1926, for six-year term expiring March 15, 1933

Cabinet

Liberal
Appointed February 12, 1929

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

Election of 1927 (for four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: JOSÉ MARÍA REINA ANTRADE (Liberal)

Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, strongly militarist, advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage, and presidential re-election.

Leaders: General Lázaro Chacon (President), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera, Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T., Lic. Rodolfo Sandoval, Lic. Mariano Cruz.

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberal Party. Forms the Opposition. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel, advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds, liberty of the press, and free speech, opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico, Lic. Carlos Pacheco M., Lic. Manuel Franco, Mariano Trabanino.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Clerical conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries. Non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos, Federico Castaneda Godoy, Eduardo Camacho, and Emilio Escamilla.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario de Centro-America	Liberal, founded 1880.	Government organ.
Diario de Guatemala	Liberal.	Miguel Angel Urrutia (*Ed.*)
Excelsior	Liberal.	Dr. Ed. Aguirre-Velasquez (*Prop.*)
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (*Eds.*)
Liberal	Liberal.	Liberal Party organization.
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León (*Ed.*)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,300,200 (1927 estimate)

President

LOUIS BORNO (National Progressive)
Assumed office May 15, 1922; re-elected April 12, 1926, for four-year term

Cabinet

National Progressive

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Conseil d'Etat)

Appointed by the President

President: FRÉDÉRIC ROBINSON (National Progressive Party)

Number of Members 21
(all of the National Progressive Party)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are at present no clearly defined parties in Haiti except that of the President, which party is now in power. Parties are formed around the different personalities during the pre-election campaigns.

The National Progressive Party in general advocates the improvement of economic and health conditions, particularly of the peasants; a program of education; the promotion of commerce and industry; and coöperation in carrying out the spirit of the treaty with the United States.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Courrier Haïtien	Anti-Borno.	Jolibois Fils (*Ed.*)
Essor	For the President.	Louis Dorsinville (*Ed.*)
Haiti Commerciale, Industrielle, et Agricole	Non-partisan.	Frederick Morin (*Ed.*)
Haïtien	Anti-Borno.	Jean Charles Pressoir (*Ed.*)
L'Action	Anti-Borno.	George F. Petit and Jacques Roumain (*Eds.*)
Matin	For the President; strong paper.	Clement Magloire (*Ed.*)
Nouvelliste	Anti-Borno; strong radical paper.	Ernest G. Chauvet (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Presse	Non-partisan.	Placide David (*Ed.*)
Temps	Anti-Borno; strong radical paper.	Charles Moravia (*Ed.*)
Voix du Peuple	For the President.	E. Leger and C. Vieux (*Eds.*)
Annales Capoises (Cape Haitien)	For the President.	C. Bissainthe (*Ed.*)
Variétés (Cape Haitien)	Anti-Borno.	Clamart Ricourt (*Ed.*)
L'Echo (Port de Paix)	For the President.	Elie Tiphaine (*Ed.*)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 46,332 square miles
Population: 773,408 (1923 census)

President

DR. VICENTE MEJÍA COLINDRES (Liberal Republican)
Elected October 28, 1928; assumes office February 1, 1929, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal Republican

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of October, 1928 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)
President: DR. ANTONIO RIVERA (Conservative)

Parties	*Representation*
Conservative	26
Liberal Republican	22
Total	48

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY (Partido Nacional or Partido Conservador): Advocates development of agriculture, protection of national industries, extension of roads and railroads, distribution of government lands among the natives, and restriction of influence of foreign investors in Honduras. It advocates arbitration to settle differences with neighboring states, and favors closer relations with the Holy See.

Leaders: Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (formerly President of National Congress), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Fúnes (formerly Minister of War), Don Miguel R. Moncada (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of National Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Congressman, formerly Minister of Foreign Relations), Dr. Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Don Luis Bográn (formerly Minister to the United States), Gen. Saturnino Medal (formerly Minister to Nicaragua), Dr. Manuel G. Zuniga, Gen. Filiberto Diaz Zelaya, Dr. Ruben Andino Aguilar.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Formed during the presidential campaign of 1928 by the merging of the Liberal and Independent Republican Parties whose candidates, Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez and General Vicente Tosta, withdrew, following which Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres was nominated.

This strong opposition party succeeded in winning the election. The programs and leaders of the Liberal and Independent Republican Parties follow:

LIBERAL PARTY: Greatly divided, the factions ranging from moderate to radical. Favors immigration, development of agriculture, reorganization of finances, invitation to foreign capital to help in the development of productive enterprises, but is opposed to any infringement of sovereignty. It advocates the union of the five Central American republics.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cálix (Congressman), Gen. José María Reina, Dr. Tito Lopez Pineda, Fernando García, Dr. Coronado García, Dr. José María Ochoa Valásquez (Minister of War and Marine), Dr. Jesús M. Alvarado; Gen. E. J. Alvarado, Dr. Miguel A. Navarro, Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete, and Gen. Gregorio Ferrera (radical faction).

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PARTY (Partido Republicano Independiente): Advocates strict respect for the Constitution and the laws; uplift of the humbler classes; reorganization of finances, the Army, and the instruction system; development of agriculture, building of motor roads, and extension of railroads.

Leaders: General Vicente Tosta (Minister of Interior), Dr. Miguel Oquelí Bustillo, General Mariano Bertrand Anduray (Consul General in New York), Dr. Salvador Zelaya, Dr. Dionisio Gutierrez (formerly Minister of War), Don William Coleman, Dr. José Blas Henríquez.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Cronista (evening)	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (*Prop.*) Alfonso Guillen-Zelaya (*Ed.*)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Sol (evening)	Conservative.	J. Lopez Pineda (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Opinión (bi-weekly)	Conservative.	Miguel Núñez (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (*Ed.*)
Diario del Norte (La Ceiba)	Independent; liberal.	A. and J. Fernández (*Props.*) Juan Fernández V. (*Ed.*)
Reforma (La Ceiba)	Liberal.	La Ceiba Liberal Committee (*Props.*) Francisco Inestroza (*Ed.*)
Voz de Honduras (La Ceiba)	Conservative.	Dr. Timoteo Miralda (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Marino (Puerto Cortez)	Conservative.	Heriberto Castillo (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Nacional (San Pedro Sula)	Conservative-Unionist.	Dr. Octaviano Arias (*Ed.*)
Norte (San Pedro Sula)	Independent; founded 1923.	Vidal Mejía (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Nuestro Criterio (San Pedro Sula)	Independent.	Lucas M. Paredes (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Alfabeto (Tela)	Liberal.	Inés R. Dueñas (*Prop. and Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Manuel F. Rodríguez (*Pres.*)
Ateneo de Honduras	Semi-official.	Esteban Guardiola (*Pres.*)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 35,911 square miles
Population: 8,603,922 (1928 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY
Elected March 1, 1920
(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian Navy)

Cabinet

Union Party
Reorganized September 1, 1929

Premier

COUNT STEPHEN BETHLEN (Union Party)
Assumed office April 14, 1921

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Felsöház)

Constituted January, 1927 (for five years)

Speaker: BARON JULIUS WLASSICS

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of appointed and elected groups, as follows: elected by counties and cities, 81; appointed by the Regent, 40; elected by public organizations and institutions, 34; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 13; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; total, 242.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Képviselöház)

Election of December, 1926 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. LÁSZLÓ ALMÁSSY (Union Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Union	176
Christian National Economic, Christian Socialist, and other groups supporting present Government	34
Social Democratic	14
Legitimists	2
Independents and other minority groups	19
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNION PARTY: Comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but party officially is uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchial question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reëstablishment of

Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative lines.

Leaders: Count Bethlen (Premier), John Mayer (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Béla Scitovszky (Minister of Interior), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (Minister of Justice), Dr. László Almássy (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

Christian National Economic Party: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to Union Party, but represents pro-Hapsburg and anti-Semitic tendencies; Catholic clerical and legitimist; supported by contra-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the "United Christian National Party," formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Karl Wolff, Count John Zichy, Dr. Alexander Ernst (Papal Prelate), Eugene Czettler, Very Rev. Dr. Joseph Vass (Minister of Social Welfare), Charles Huszár (formerly Premier), Stephen Haller (formerly Minister of Education, leader of former Christian Social Party).

Social Democratic Party: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle class liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Julius Peidl, Charles Peyer.

National Democratic Group: Represents chiefly Jewish middle classes, banking and commercial interests; liberal.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

Legitimists: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement.

Leader: Count Albert Apponyi.

(On important questions a left block of Social Democrats and 15 or 20 members of other opposition groups often vote against the Government.)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Az Est	Moderate formal opposition; liberal.	Andrew Miklós (*Ed.*)
Budapesti Hirlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Francis Csajthay (*Ed.*)
Esti Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (*Ed.*)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Desider Erdösi (*Ed.*)
Kis Ujság	Independent; pro-Government; popular.	Anna Szeder Eényi (*Ed.*)
Magyar Hirlap	Independent; radical; opposed to Horthy régime; influential among business men in Budapest.	Rudolph Roóz (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Magyarország	Moderate formal opposition; same publishing concern as *Az Est* and *Pesti Napló.*	Alexis Magyar (*Ed.*)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (*Ed.*)
Nemzeti Ujság	Generally pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (*Ed.*)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	Stephen Farkas (*Ed.*)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (*Ed.*)
8 Órai Ujság	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Dr. Emil Nadányi (*Ed.*)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal. In German.	Joseph Vészi (*Ed.*) Dr. D. Kiss (*For. Ed.*)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal; independent.	Gustav Lenkey (*Ed.*)
Pesti Napló	Opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester (*Ed.*)
Uj Barázda (formerly Budapesti Ujsag)	Pro-Government; organ of small farmers.	Paul Meskó and Dr. Zoltán Trocsanyi (*Eds.*)
Uj Nemzedék	Pro-Government; Catholic; conservative.	Joseph Cavallier (*Ed.*)
Ujság	Opposition; Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágay (*Ed.*)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (*Ed.*)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (*Ed.*)
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (*Ed.*)
Magyar Közgazdaság (monthly)	Economic.	Baron Joseph Szterényi, Francis Neuhaus (*Eds.*)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Julius Szekfü (*Ed.*)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs, political, and economic.	Dr. Elemer Radisics (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (*Ed.*)

ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 103,317 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Progressive
Appointed August 28, 1927

Premier

TRYGGVI THÓRHALLSSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: Magnús Torfason (Progressive)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

*Election of July 1, 1926**

Speaker: GUDMUNDUR ÓLAFSSON (Progressive)

Parties	*Representation*
Progressive	6
Nationalist	6
Socialist	2
Total	14

* Six members only are elected to the Upper Chamber for an 8-year term, renewed by halves every four years. The remaining 8 members are appointed from members of the Lower Chamber by the whole Althing.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of July 9, 1927

Speaker: BENEDIKT SVEINSSON (Nationalist)

Parties	*Representation*
Progressive	12
Nationalist	12
Socialist	3
Independents	1
Total	28

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Jónas Jónsson (Minister of Justice and Education), Einar Árnason (Minister of Finance), Tryggvi Thórhallsson (Premier).

NATIONALIST PARTY: Recently formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Jón Thorláksson (formerly Premier), Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Industries and Agriculture), Sigurdur Eggerz (M. P.).

Socialist Party: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism. *Leaders:* Hédinn Valdimarsson (M. P.), Jón Baldvinsson (M. P.).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Haraldur Gudmundsson (*Ed.*)
Lögrétta	Non-party.	Thorsteinn Gíslason (*Ed.*)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (*Eds.*)
Vísir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (*Ed.*)
Ísafold (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (*Eds.*)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Jónas Thorbergsson (*Ed.*)
Vördur (weekly)	Nationalist.	Árni Jónsson (*Ed.*)
Verstunartídindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (*Prop.*)

INDIA

Winter Capital: Delhi
Summer Capital: Simla
Area: 1,805,332 square miles (1,094,300 — British India; 711,032 — Indian States)
Population: 318,942,480 (247,003,293 — British India; 71,939,187 — Indian States)
(1921 census)

Ruler

H. I. M. George V, Emperor of India

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Ascended throne May 6, 1910

Viceroy and Governor-General

Edward Frederic Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale

Appointed April 4, 1926, for five-year term

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and six Executive Members of Council, who hold the portfolios of Finance; Home Department; Industries and Labor; Education, Health, and Lands; Legislative Department; and Railways and Commerce. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. Council not appointed as a whole, but individual members appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can overrule the other members if he thinks the matter sufficiently serious to justify his doing so. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council leads the Government benches. At present these duties are discharged by the Home Member, Sir James Crerar.

PARLIAMENT

Election of November, 1926

UPPER CHAMBER

(Council of State)

*Five-year term.**

President: Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith (Nominated by Viceroy)

Representation	
Elected	34
Nominated	26
(Officials — 18, others — 8)	
Total	60

* The period of the present legislature has been extended by the Viceroy so that recommendations of the Statutory Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, can be made the basis of a new election. The report is expected to be presented to Parliament in January, 1930.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Legislative Assembly)

*Three-year term.**

President: V. J. Patel (Swarajist)

Parties	*Representation*
Swarajist	40
Nationalist	20
Non-party	17
Independents	16
Europeans	10
Nominated	41
(Officials — 26, others — 15)	
Total	144

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which support the present Constitution and Government and those which do not.

Swarajist Party: The Swarajists are opposed to the present Constitution. They question the right of Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule by obstructing to such an extent as to make the working of the present Constitution impossible. It is the best-organized political party in the country.
Leaders: Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Srinivasa Iyengar, T. C. Goswami (Chief Whip).

Nationalist Party: The Nationalists regard dyarchy (dual government) in the major provinces as unworkable, but their policy is not total support of the Government. They desire to attain Swaraj or Home Rule as early as possible but only by constitutional means.
Leaders: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, M. R. Jayakar.

Non-Party: As the name signifies, these members have not formed any particular party and vote on each matter as they like — sometimes with and sometimes against the Government.

Independents: The Independents desire progress toward Home Rule, but have no definite program. Sometimes they support the Government, sometimes they oppose it.
Leaders: M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas.

Central Moslem Party: Formed in 1927. Represents Mahometan interests and is a largely communal organization. It gives general support to the Government, hoping to get special privileges for Moslems.
Leader: Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.

Europeans: The Europeans believe in steady orderly progress and generally support the Government.
Leader: Sir Darcy Lindsay.

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials naturally support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the popular parties.

Leader: Sir James Crerar (Leader of the House, Home Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Leader (Allahabad)	Influential organ of Indian "Liberal Party."	Pandit Krishna Ram Mehta and C. Y. Chintamani (*Eds.*)
Pioneer (Allahabad)	Formerly semi-official organ. Now stated to be independent; often critical of Government; circulates throughout India; good news service.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (*Props.*) J. H. Thorniley (*Acting Ed.*)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (*Prop.*) Syed Abdulla Breloi (*Ed.*)
Indian Daily Mail (Bombay) (evening)	Organ of Independent Party; illustrated.	K. Natrajan (*Ed.*)
Indian National Herald (Bombay)	Radical Swarajist anti-Government daily. A leading Bombay paper.	B. G. Horniman (*Ed.*)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd. (*Props.*) Sir Stanley Reed (*Ed.*)
Amrita Bezar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians. Represents conservative nationalist opinion.	
Bengalee (Calcutta)	Supports Government; progressive.	R. S. Sarma (*Ed.*)
Englishman (Calcutta)	Supported by official and commercial circles; conservative; established in 1821.	E. R. Mackie (*Acting Ed.*)
Liberty (Calcutta)	Leading organ of Swarajist Party.	S. C. Bose (*Prop.*) U. N. Neogi (*Ed.*)
Statesman (Calcutta)	Probably most reliable and one of most influential newspapers with largest circulation in India; represents conservative British opinion.	Ray Knight & Bros. (*Props.*) A. H. Watson (*Ed.*)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Influential and intelligently edited Nationalist paper.	J. N. Sahni (*Ed.*)
Daily Gazette (Karachi) (evening)	Represents English opinion.	W. A. Myatt (*Acting Ed.*)
Sind Observer (Karachi) (evening)	Represents Indian nationalistic views.	K. Panniah (*Ed.*)
Civil & Military Gazette (Lahore)	English organ; leading, long-established, and influential journal in Punjab and Northwest India.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (*Props.*) C. E. Newham (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Muslim Outlook (Lahore)	A pan-Islamic paper publishing Muslim views on topics chiefly related with Islam.	Abdul Haq Qureshi (*Prop.*) Majeed Malik (*Ed.*)
Tribune (Lahore)	An advanced Nationalist paper; widely circulated throughout Northern India.	Kali Nath Roy (*Ed.*)
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)	Independent Nationalist.	
Hindu (Madras) (evening)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; advocate of non-coöperation.	S. Rangaswami Ayyangar (*Ed.*)
Justice (Madras)	Anti-Brahman daily; English.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (*Props.*) R. S. Mudaliar (*Ed.*)
Madras Mail (Madras) (evening)	First evening paper in India; wide circulation throughout all Southern India.	A. A. Hayles (*Ed.*)
Swarajya (Madras)	An advocate of Swaraj through non-coöperation.	T. Prakasam (*Ed.*)
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate; advocates Indian interests.	Mr. Auzam (*Prop.*) Y. D. Motalla (*Ed.*)
Rangoon Mail (Rangoon)	Progressive.	N. C. Bansjee (*Ed.*)
Searchlight (Patna, Bihar) (thrice weekly)	Influential paper, treats political and general subjects.	The Bihar Journals Ltd. (*Props.*) Murli Manohar Prasad (*Ed.*)
Young India (weekly) (Ahmedabad)	Mr. Gandhi's paper; political and social.	M. K. Gandhi (*Ed.*)
The Week (Bombay) (weekly)	Organ of the Indian Catholics.	A. Soares (*Ed.*)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	
Commerce (Calcutta) (weekly)	Non-political; reliable commercial paper.	A. B. Brown (*Ed.*)
Welfare (Calcutta) (weekly)	Political and social.	Asoke Chatterjee (*Ed.*)
The People (Lahore) (weekly)	Political and social.	F. Chand (*Ed.*)
New India (Madras) (weekly)	Home rule paper.	Dr. Annie Besant (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Marhatta (Poona) (weekly)	Political and social.	D. V. Gokhale (*Ed.*)
Hindustan Review (Allahabad) (monthly)	Established in 1899; political, with general circulation.	S. Sinha (*Ed.*) P. N. Sapru (*Joint Ed.*)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist, illustrated, long-established influential review with large circulation.	Ramanand Chatterjee (*Ed.*)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate; wide circulation.	G. A. Natesan (*Ed.*)
Journal of Bengal Chamber of Commerce (quarterly)	Organ of Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	Prof. B. K. Sarkar (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta)	Independent.	I. Iyer (*Ed.*)
Free Press of India (Calcutta)	Independent.	B. Sen (*Ed.*)

IRISH FREE STATE
(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin
Area: 26,592 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)
Population: 2,949,000 (1928 estimate)

Governor-General

JAMES MCNEILL
Appointed February 1, 1928

Executive Council
Appointed October 12, 1927

President

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE (Cumann na nGaedhal)
Nominated by Lower Chamber October 11, 1927

PARLIAMENT
(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER[1]
(Seanad Eireann)

As of September, 1929 (twelve-year term; renewed by one-fourth every three years; last elections December, 1928)

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BENNETT (Cumann na nGaedhal)

Parties	*Representation*
Cumann na nGaedhal	17
Fianna Fail	8
Labor	6
Farmers	5
Independents	24
Total	60

[1] Intended to be a non-partisan body.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Dail Eireann)

As of September, 1929 (four year term; last general election September, 1927)

Speaker:[2] MICHAEL HAYES (Cumann na nGaedhal)

Parties	*Representation*
Cumann na nGaedhal	63
Fianna Fail	57
Labor	13
Farmers	6
National League	2
The Speaker	1
Independents	11
Total	153

[2] The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CUMANN NA NGAEDHAL PARTY: Advocates acceptance of treaty with England; development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational, and civic progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources, such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave (President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (Minister for Education), Michael Tierney and James Dolan (Deputies), and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

Fianna Fail: Main points in its program are: revision of the peace treaty with Great Britain by constitutional means; protection of Irish industries by high tariffs.
Leaders: Eamonn de Valera (formerly chairman of Sinn Fein), Sean T. O'Kelly, P. Rutledge, Sean Lemass.

Labor Party: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.
Leader: T. O'Connell.

Farmers' Party: Represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with Cumann na nGaedhal.
Leader: M. Heffernan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (*Ed.*)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (*Ed.*)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	T. Harrington (*Ed.*)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	John E. Healy (*Ed.*)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Geo. and Jas. Crosby (*Props.*)
Irish Farmer (weekly)	Organ of Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party.	C. S. McLaughlin (*Ed.*)
Irish Statesman (weekly)	Review of politics, literature, science, and art; works for the political unity of Ireland, with special interest in agricultural coöperative movement developed by Sir Horace Plunkett.	Geo. W. Russell (*Ed.*)
The Irishman (weekly)	Political; organ of Labor.	R. J. P. Mortishead (*Ed.*)
The Nation (weekly)	Political; organ of Fianna Fail.	F. Gallagher (*Ed.*)
The Star (weekly)	Political; organ of Cumann na nGaedhal.	Michael Sweeney (*Ed.*)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S. J. (*Ed.*)

ITALY

Capital: Rome
Area: 119,714 square miles
Population: 41,000,000 (1929 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III
Ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist
Reorganized September 12, 1929

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)
(Also Minister of the Interior and Commander-General of the Fascist Militia)

Grand Council of Fascism

According to the law of December, 1928, the Grand Council of Fascism is the "supreme body which controls all the activities of the régime." It "designates" the deputies for the Lower Chamber. "It must give its opinion on all bills dealing with constitutional issues." The members composing the Council, in accordance with the procedure inaugurated in October, 1929, fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Head of the Government and the "Quadrumvirate" who led the March on Rome. (2) *Ex-officio Members*. The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the Corporative Chamber; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Academy of Italy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the President of the Special Court for political offenders; the Presidents of the Confederations of Agriculture and Industry; and the Presidents of the Syndicates of Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*, designated among "men who have deserved well of the National Cause and the Fascist Revolution, or are experts on the questions under discussion in the Grand Council." The first two categories total twenty-two persons; the numbers in the third are not fixed. In category two only the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Corporative Chamber are designated by their respective

assemblies; the others owe office to the Head of the Government. Members of category three are likewise all designated by the Head of the Government.[1]

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senato)

According to the Italian Constitution, Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Cabinet. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman entered the Senate between 1870 and 1929 on account of the relations between Church and State, but it is supposed that the principal Italian Archbishops will now be named Senators), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What active and passive opposition exists is headed by Senators Albertini, Cicotti, Croce, Sforza, Bergamini, and Ruffini.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera dei Deputati)

Party	*Representation*
Fascist	400

Under the new electoral law, the Grand Council of Fascism draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account proposals from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of the specified conditions, among which are payment of syndical dues, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or communes, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the Grand Council list. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be presented by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Fascist Party: Declares that it supports the monarchy; favors a strong centralized local state government entrusted to officials approved by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal. In *foreign policy*, nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical, of League of Nations. The Party is directed by the General Secretary and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

[1] Cf. "The Grand Council of Fascism," *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) Jan. 1929.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).
General Secretary: A. Turati.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party is not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also falls under the ban as it is not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. Most of the heads of the Catholic Party (Partito Popolare), the Socialist Party, and the Republican Party are now in exile, as well as some of the Liberal and Democratic leaders.

PRESS

All opposition papers in Italy having been suppressed or seized and forcibly transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All without exception are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Giornale d'Italia	Senator Corradini (*Pres.*) Virginio Gayda (*Ed.*)
Lavoro d'Italia	A. de Marzarich (*Ed.*)
Messaggero	Pier Giulio Breschi (*Ed.*)
Piccolo (noon edition of *Giornale d'Italia*)	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristoforo (*Ed.*)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (*Ed.*)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Roberto Forges-Davanzati (*Ed.*)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	C. E. Bolognesi (*Ed.*) Opera Cardinal Ferrari (*Prop.*)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	Giorgio Pini (*Ed.*)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Ludovico Calda (*Ed.*)
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (*Props.*) Aldo Borelli (*Ed.*)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	A. Mussolini (*Ed.*) (brother of Premier)
Mattino (Naples)	Francesco Paoloni (*Ed.*)
Mezzogiorno (Naples)	G. Preziosi (*Ed.*)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Count Raffaello N. Saladini (*Ed.*)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)	E. Amicucci and De Benedetti (*Eds.*)
Stampa (Turin)	Senator Agnelli (*Prop.*) Curzio Malapute (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Senator Paulucci de Calboli (*Ed.*)
Nuova Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	Senator Tommaso Tittoni (*Ed.*)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	G. Berlutti (*Ed.*)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (*Prop.*) Signora Margherita Sarfatti (*Ed.*)
Oltremare (monthly)	Colonial politics.	Roberto Cantalupo (*Ed.*)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Francesco Coppola (*Ed.*)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, and emigration questions.	Tommaso Sillani (*Ed.*)
Rivista d'Italia (monthly)	Economic, financial, and literary.	E. Zanetti (*Ed.*)

No non-Fascist newspapers are now published in Italy. The following is the official organ of the Holy See, and is published in the Vatican City:

Osservatore Romano	Count G. Dalla Torre (*Ed.*)

Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals now publish Italian papers in Paris, as follows:

Becco Giallo (printed on thin paper to be smuggled into Italy)	A. Cianca, A. Giannini (*Eds.*)
Avanti (Socialist)	A. Coccia (*Ed.*)
Italia del Popolo (Republican)	A. Natoli (*Ed.*)

PRESS AGENCIES

Agenzia di Roma	Fascist.	Virginio Gayda, C. Crispolti (*Dirs.*)
Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (*Dir.*)
Agenzia Volta	Official for economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (*Dir.*)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo
Area: 265,129 square miles
Population: 83,458,405 (1925 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO
Ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

Minseito
Appointed July 2, 1929

Premier

YUKO HAMAGUCHI (Minseito)

PARLIAMENT
(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Kizokuin)

Members for life — 187; balance elected from and by special groups for seven years

President: PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA (Non-partisan)

Groups *	*Representation*
Kenkyukai	150
Koseikai	67
Koyu Kurabu	43
Dowakai	35
Kayokai	27
Doseikai	26
Independents	31
Non-partisans (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peerage)	42
Members of the Imperial Family	16
Total	437

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties, analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Shugiin)

Election of February 20, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: ZENBEI HORIKIRI (Seiyukai)

Parties	*Representation*
Seiyukai	238
Minseito	171
Proletarian Parties	7
Independents	6
Meiseikai	4
Kokumin Doshikai	3
Kakushinto	1
Non-partisan	17
Vacant	19
Total	466

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

None of the parties of Japan have a truly definitive program on domestic affairs, while foreign affairs, the Army and the Navy, are considered, by common consent or owing to the organic laws of the Empire, to be outside the

realm of politics. There is a growing popular interest, however, particularly in foreign affairs.

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The recently amended Election Law removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 tax-payers to over 12,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

Rikken Seiyukai: As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai advocates the construction of railways, which are government-owned, roads, and irrigation works, to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. In *foreign affairs*, it stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and of the development of agricultural and industrial enterprises conducted by Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Takejiro Tokonami, formerly leader of the Shinto Club, joined the Seiyukai in September, 1929, bringing with him 21 members.

Leaders: Takeshi Inukai (President of Party), Kisaburo Suzuki (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Takejiro Tokonami (formerly leader of the Shinto Club), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Korekiyo Takahashi (formerly Premier and President of Party), Tokugoro Nakahashi (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Heikichi Ogawa (formerly Minister of Railways), Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzo Mitsuchi (formerly Minister of Finance), Keisuke Mochizuki (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Yasutaro Tomiyasu, Kojiro Iwasaki, Toyosuke Shin, Zenbei Horikiri (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Chikahiko Okada.

Rikken Minseito: The Minseito, which succeeded to the Seiyukai Government on July 2, 1929, is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the Seiyuhonto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai, and the Kenseikai. The general elections on February 20, 1928, the first Lower Chamber elections since the adoption of "universal manhood suffrage," gave the Minseito approximately the same number of seats as the Government party, but since that time the Minseito has been steadily losing strength. Its principal loss was occasioned by the organization of the Shinto Club on August 1, 1928, by Mr. Takejiro Tokonami (formerly Minister of Home Affairs, President of the Seiyuhonto, and subsequently a special adviser of the Minseito). The members of the Shinto Club were chiefly recruited from the Seiyuhonto element of the Minseito. The membership of the Minseito decreased between February 20, 1928, and October 19, 1928, from 217 to 182. It advocates a milder China policy, economy of state expenditure, and further adjustments in the system of taxation.

Leaders: Yuko Hamaguchi (Premier, President of Party, formerly Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance), Reijiro Wakatsuki (formerly Premier and President of the Kenseikai), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Ryuzo Tanaka (Minister of Education), Ichita Kobashi (formerly Minister of Education), Tokitoshi Taketomi, Kenzo Adachi (Minister of Home Affairs), Naotoshi Kataoka, Chuji Machida (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Shujiro Hara, Genji Matsuda (Minister of Overseas Affairs), Kojiro Tomita, Yoku Egi (Minister of Railways), Matajiro Koizumi (Minister of Communications), Takao Saito, Ikunosuke Fujisawa.

MEISEIKAI: Immediately after the last general election, Yusuke Tsurumi and six other Liberals created the Meiseikai. It stands for liberalism in both domestic and foreign affairs, and for a purging of the Japanese political world of corruption.

Leader: Yusuke Tsurumi.

KOKUMIN DOSHIKAI (Business men's Party): Demands the abolition of government monopolies and the elimination of state participation in business.

Leaders: Sanji Muto (President of Party), Suketaro Kawasaki, Saburo Chiba.

LABOR PARTIES: In 1925 an effort was made to organize a labor party in Japan. The disruption of the united front of labor in general has been reflected in the political sphere, so that the aspirations of labor to have a conspicuous part in the shaping of government policies have not been fulfilled. There are at present no fewer than four labor parties, none of which has attained any great importance. All agree in proclaiming universal suffrage. Mr. Ikuo Oyama, President of the defunct Workers and Peasants Party, is now attempting to form a new proletarian party.

Leaders: Abe Isoo (President of Social People's Party), Motojiro Sugiyama (President of Labor-Agrarian Party), Ikuo Oyama (President of Workers and Peasants Party, which was disbanded by the government in April, 1928, for alleged participation in communist activities).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo. . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876.	Mitsui family (*Props.*) Kyujiro Yanada (*Ed.*)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai.	Tsunetaro Yamaguchi (*Prop.*) Enson Ogawa (*Ed.*)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendencies.	Tsunenobu Okuma (*Ed.*)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American).	B. W. Fleisher (*Prop.*)
Japan Times and Mail . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited.	Yonejiro Ito (*Pres.*) S. Sheba (*Ed.*)
Jiji Shimpo	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	Ikunoshin Kadono (*Prop.*) Dr. Takuzo Itakura (*Ed.*)
Kokumin Shimbun . . .	Independent; somewhat chauvinistic.	Kaichiro Nezu (*Prop.*) Shinjiro Yamane (*Ed.*)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Eisuke Fukuda (*Prop.*) N. Yamamoto (*Ed.*)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . .	Independent; liberal; under same ownership as *Osaka Asahi Shimbun.*	Ryuhei Murayama (*Prop.*) T. Itokata and Taketora Ogata (*Eds.*)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun .	Popular journal.	H. Chiba (*Prop.*) Eiichi Kojima (*Ed.*)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; under same ownership as *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun.*	Hikoichi Motoyama (*Prop.*) G. Kido and Norinobu Matsuuchi (*Eds.*
Yamato Shimbun	Independent; sensational.	Yuzaburo Matsushita (*Prop.*) Umeji Zoga and Shu Yabe (*Eds.*)

Name of paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; sensational.	Matsutaro Shoriki and M. Masakata (*Props.*) Katsuyei Shibata (*Ed.*)
Yorodzu Choho	Independent; popular; sensational.	Zenji Hasegawa (*Prop.*) Yoshinobu Hase (*Ed.*)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; strong editorials; in English.	Morgan Young (*Ed.*)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Ryuhei Murayama (*Prop.*) M. Harada and Yonosuke Okano (*Eds.*)
Osaka Jiji Shimpo (Osaka)	Independent.	Kan-ichi Hori (*Mg. Dir.*) Motosaku Tsuchiya (*Ed.*)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news service.	Hikoichi Motoyama (*Prop.*) S. Okumura and Norinobu Matsuuchi (*Eds.*)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpo (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Iwao Miyake (*Prop.*) Shigenori Kuwabara (*Ed.*)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraph News Agency)	Independent.	Hoshiro Mitsunaka (*Mg. Dir.*)
Rengo Tsushinsha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent.	Yukichi Iwanaga (*Mg. Dir.*)
Teikoku Tsushinsha (Imperial News Agency)	Independent.	Torao Tokunori (*Mg. Dir.*)

JUGOSLAVIA*

Capital: Belgrade
Area: 96,134 square miles
Population: 12,700,000 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALEXANDER I

Became Regent June 24, 1914; ascended throne August 16, 1921; abolished 1921 Constitution, dismissed Parliament, and appointed Cabinet directly responsible to himself January 6, 1929

Cabinet

Non-party (seven Serbs, four Croats, one Slovene)
Appointed January 6, 1929

Premier

GEN. PERA ZIVKOVITCH (non-party)
Appointed January 6, 1929

PARLIAMENT
(Skupshtina)

As elected September 11, 1927 (for four years); dismissed by King Alexander January 6, 1929

President: DR. NINKO PERICH (Radical)

Parties	*Representation*
Radical	111
Croat Peasant (including Montenegrin Federalists)	60
Democratic	61
Independent Democratic	24
Slovene Clerical	21
Jugoslav Mohammedan	18
Serb Agrarian	9
Miscellaneous (including Croat Federalists, Socialists, German minorities, and Montenegrin dissidents)	11
Total	315

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were before all parties were abolished January 6, 1929

RADICAL PARTY: Conservative; principally composed of Serbian nationalists, with some following among Croats and Slovenes; favored constitutional mon-

* The official title was "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" until changed to "Kingdom of Jugoslavia" by royal decree October 3, 1929. The same decree abolished the old administrative machinery and substituted a somewhat decentralized administration based on nine "banats," or counties.

archy, general suffrage (though not including women), and strong centralized administration (though with certain departmental autonomies). This party was the successor of the pre-war Serbian Radical Party, founded by Svetozar Markovich on a program of patriotism and liberalism. After 1881 one of its chief leaders was Nikola Pashich (died December 10, 1926), many times Premier. He made it the dominant Serbian party. It opposed the Austrophile maneuvers of the Obrenovich dynasty and favored a Slav policy. After the war it worked for political and economic consolidation, and (especially while M. Ninchich was at the Foreign Office) favored a conciliatory policy toward neighboring states. In 1928 it was divided into three groups: (1) "Pashichevci," the adherents of the late Premier Pashich, including Marko Trifkovich (formerly President of the Skupshtina), Krsto Miletich (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Waters), Misha Trifunovich (formerly Minister of Education), and Dr. Momchilo Ninchich (former Minister of Foreign Affairs). (2) The adherents of the former Premier, Velja Vukichevich, including Dr. Ninko Perich (until Jan. 6, 1929, President of the Skupshtina), Dr. Nikolas Subotich (recently Minister of Finance), Dr. Lazar Markovich (formerly Minister of Justice), Velja Popovich, and Dragisha Svetkovich. (3) "Centrumashi," a conciliatory group which directed its energies to the maintenance of the unity of the party; this group included Nikola Uzunovich (formerly Premier), and Boza Maksimovich (formerly Minister of Interior).

Leaders: Aca Stanojevich, Velja Vukichevich (formerly Premier), Dr. M. Ninchich (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Nikolas Subotich (formerly Minister of Finance), Nikola Uzunovich (formerly Premier), Dr. Bogdan Markovich (formerly Minister of Finance), Boza Maksimovich (formerly Minister of Interior), Lazar Markovich (formerly Minister of Justice). Ljuba Jovanovich, a leader who was expelled from the party in 1926 following a dispute with Pashich, died on February 10, 1928.

Croat Peasant Party: Found its following mainly among peasantry of Croatia, with some strength also in Dalmatia and Bosnia. Formerly espoused republicanism and at one time even had ties with Moscow, but its original leader finally decided to "come to Belgrade" and to participate in parliamentary life. Some members of this party favored decentralized administration, while others talked of complete autonomy and a "personal union" with Serbia under King Alexander. The party leader, Stephen Radich, died August 8, 1928, following a bullet wound received from a Montenegrin Deputy in a shooting affray in the Skupshtina on June 20, 1928; Paul Radich and Mr. Basarichek, both leaders of the Croat Peasant Party, were killed outright. This incident resulted in the withdrawal of the Croat Peasant Party Deputies to Zagreb, and in the creation of a close working agreement between them and the Independent Democratic Party and the Croat Federalist Party.

Leaders: Dr. Vlatko Machek succeeded Stephen Radich as President of the Party. Other leaders were Benjamin Shuperina (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. Shvegel, Messrs. Predavets, Koshutich (formerly Minister of Public Works, a son-in-law of Radich), Shibenik, and Krajach (formerly Minister of Commerce).

Democratic Party: Liberal tendencies; the Serbian party opposed to the influence of Pashich, with some adherents among the Croats; also contained a certain number of former Radicals. The Jugoslav Mohammedan Party joined with it in 1928 to form the so-called Democratic Union. The Constitution of 1921 was passed during a coalition of Democrats and Radicals.

Leaders: L. Davidovich (formerly Premier), Dr. V. Marinkovich (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly a leader of the defunct Progressive Party), V. Velkovich (formerly Minister of Finance, once a leader of the defunct Liberal Party), K. Timotievich, Dr. Ribar, M. Kumanudi (Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Mayor of Belgrade) and M. Grol (formerly Minister of Education).

Independent Democratic Party: Consisting of Serbo-Croats who formerly were the most energetic opponents of Radich in Croatian politics. They split from the main body of the Democratic Party on the question of coöperation with Radich, but later turned about and made an alliance with him. The Party leader, S. Pribichevich, was active in Jugoslav propaganda before and during the war.

Leaders: Svetozar Pribichevich (formerly Minister of Education), M. Wilder (Croat), M. Lukinich (Croat), Dr. Kramer (Slovene), M. Krizman, J. Demetrovich, Dr. Piko, and Svetozar Popovich.

Slovene Clerical Party: Conservative; found support among the Slovene peasantry, who are strongly Catholic; opposed to too centralized administration though its leader, Father Koroshets, held the post of Premier in the recent Coalition Cabinet; upholds right of clergy to teach in schools.

Leaders: Father Koroshets (formerly Premier, now Minister of Transport and Railways), Messrs. Suchnik, Dr. Gossar.

Jugoslav Mohammedan Party: Mainly composed of Serbs and Croats of the Mohammedan faith in Bosnia-Herzegovina; a conservative monarchical group, but opposed to centralized administration. In 1928 acted in combination with Davidovich Democrats, forming the so-called Democratic Union.

Leaders: Dr. Mehmed Spaho (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. Behmen and S. Balich.

Serb Agrarian Party (Agrarian Union): This party was formed after the war, but as it was created rather artificially, it has not yet succeeded in supplanting the regular political parties among the peasantry (who, incidentally, form 80 percent of the country). Advocated development of agricultural interests and agrarian banks.

Leaders: Jovan M. Jovanovich (formerly Minister to Austria and Great Britain), U. Staïch, V. Lazich.

Croat Federalist Party: Former collaborators with Croat Peasant Party, who seceded after the formation of the coalition government between Pashich and Radich; in 1928 they turned around and again entered into a working agreement with the Croat Peasant Party and the Independent Democratic Party; they recognized the monarchical régime but favored federalistic organization.

Leaders: Dr. Ante Trumbich (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and delegate at Paris Peace Conference), Dr. A. Pavelich, Mr. Bazala.

German Group: Representative of the cultural interests of small German minority.

Leaders: Dr. S. Kraft, Dr. John Moser, Rev. Dr. Schuhmacher.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Politika	Independent, with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (*Prop.*) Messrs. Milenovich and Tanovich (*Eds.*) Mr. Gavrilovich (*Pol. Dir.*)
Pravda	Independent; sympathies were toward Democrats.	Manuel Sokich (*Ed.*)
Trgovinski Glasnik	Independent; commercial daily, organ of merchants.	B. J. Antonievich (*Prop.*) D. Lazarevich (*Ed.*)
Vreme	Independent; sympathies were toward Radical Party.	M. Ninchich (*Prop.*) R. Lukovich (*Ed.*)
La Yougoslavie	Semi-official organ. In French.	G. Casteran (*Ed.*)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (*Dir.*)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party.	T. Rarcovec (*Prop.*) Mr. Terseglav (*Ed.*)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Tosip Zupančić (*Ed.*)
Delbaska (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	S. Toman (*Ed.*)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ. In German.	B. Kremlin (*Ed.*)
Vecernja Posta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroevich (*Ed.*)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Braevich (*Ed.*)
Becsmegyi Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	L. Flnyves (*Ed.*)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (*Dir.*)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, *Vecer.*	J. Horvat (*Ed.*)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent. In German.	E. Demetrovich (*Dir.*)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Jugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutrisha (*Ed.*)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (*Ed.*) Dr. R. Meizner (*Pol. Ed.*)
Rijec (Zagreb) (weekly)	Independent.	St. Stojanovich (*Ed.*)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Zvegich and G. Kozomanich (*Eds.*)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (twice monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Curcin (*Ed.*)
Belgrade Economic Review (monthly)	Official organ; useful for statistics. In English and French editions.	Dr. D. Mishich (*Ed.*)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovic (*Prop.*) N. Stanarevic (*Ed.*)
Bankanstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljub. Kosijer (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (*Dir.*)

LATVIA

Capital: Riga
Area: 25,000 square miles
Population: 1,844,805 (1925 census)

President

GUSTAVS ZEMGALS (Democratic Centre)
Elected April 18, 1927, for a term of three years

Cabinet

Coalition
Appointed November 30, 1928

Premier

HUGO CELMINS (Peasants' Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Election of October 7, 1928 (for three years)

Speaker: DR. PAUL KALNIN (Social Democratic Labor)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Democratic Labor	26
Peasants' Union	16
Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant	6
Russian Minority	6
German Minority	6
Trade Unions (Communist group)	5
Jewish Minority	4
New Farmers and Small Landowners	4
Christian National Union	4
Democratic Centre	3
Latgallian Democratic Peasants	3
Latgallian Progressives	3
National Union	2
Polish Catholic	2
Reform Social Democratic	2
Independent and Latgallian Socialists (Communist)	3
Minor parties	5
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The 100 members of the Latvian Parliament are grouped among 26 different parties and factions, which may broadly be classified as Right, Left, Centre, and Minorities. In general, the Right supports the interests of the peasants

and to a certain extent of the urban middle class. In foreign policy, it favors closer political and economic relations with the neighboring Baltic states. The Left is evolutionary socialist, defending principally the interests of the urban proletariat, opposed to closer political relations with Poland, but well disposed towards closer economic relations with Soviet Russia. In the present Saeima there is a Communist group comprising 8 Deputies. The Centre consists of radical groups more or less inclined to the Right or the Left. The Minorities are mostly occupied with their own cultural and economic interests. In the October, 1928, elections more than 2,000 candidates were put forward by forty-four political parties. A split in the ranks of labor, into four groups instead of two, cut the number of regular Socialist members in the new Saeima to 26, a loss of 8 seats. This strengthened the position of the Bourgeois-Agrarian bloc, which now comprises 56 Deputies. The representation of the four racial minority parties rose from 16 to 18.

Social Democratic Labor Party: Represents mainly the interests of wage workers; affiliated with the 2d Internationale, and opposed to both conservatives and communists. Parliamentary group includes one member of the Latgallian Social Democratic Farmers' and Workers' Union, and is aided by the Jewish Social Democratic group "Bund." In *foreign policy*, advocates union of Baltic states and neutralization of Baltic Sea, antagonistic to Poland and favorable to closer relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors development of industries, and land reforms to distribute large holdings without compensation to owners, social insurance, and unemployment benefits.

Leaders: Feliks Cielens (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ansis Rudevics, Paul Kalnin (Speaker of Saeima), K. Dekens, J. Celms, Fricis Menders, V. Bastjanis (formerly Minister of Finance).

Peasants' Union: Represents well-to-do farmers and landowners. In *foreign policy*, advocates an economic union with Estonia and Lithuania, an alliance of all the Baltic states and Poland, and close contact with the Allied Powers. In *domestic policy*, favors a strong national government, state monopolies, and payment to owners for land distribution under agrarian reforms; friendly to Lutheran Church.

Leaders: K. Ulmanis (First Premier and a dominant leader in the organization of the new state, afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hugo Celmins (Premier), A. Albering (Minister of Agriculture), Col. Laiminch (Minister of the Interior), J. Blumbergs (formerly Minister of Finance), Adolfs Klive, Karlis Pauluks (formerly Minister of Justice), A. Kviesis, Gen. Balodis (formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Latvian Army).

Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant Party: Similar in program to Peasants' Union and Christian National Union, but represents the Catholic population of Latgallia (eastern province of Latvia); pays special attention to interests of Roman Catholicism. In *foreign policy*, advocates economic union with Estonia and Lithuania and coöperation with Finland, but is anti-Polish. In *domestic policy*, favors compensation of landlords under agrarian reforms.

Leader: Bishop Jesups Rancans.

Russian Minority: Divided into factions of Russian Orthodox (*Leader:* J. Pommers); Old Believers, opposing compensation of landlords (*Leader:* Melety Kallistratov); and Russian Public Workers (*Leader:* Leonty Spolianski).

German Minority: Conservative; represents interests of Baltic Germans; opposes state monopolies, and advocates compensation of landlords and revision of agrarian reforms.
Leader: Dr. Paul Schiemann.

Trade Unions: Communist group; represent the revolutionary wing of labor. In favor of close political and economic relations with Soviet Russia. The Independent Socialists and Latgallian Socialists — having three seats — are affiliated with the Communists.
Leader: L. Laicens.

Jewish Minority: Divided into factions of Agudos Isroel (United Jews), a national party opposing state monopolies (*Leader:* Mordukh Dubins); Bund, working with the Social Democrats (*Leader:* N. Maizels); Zeire-Zion (New-Zion), a left centre group (*Leader:* Max Laserson); and Mizrochi (Zionists), seeking free readmission of Jews to Latvian citizenship (*Leader:* Marjus Nurok).

New Farmers Group: Represent chiefly the interests of new farmers who have been provided with land under agrarian reforms of 1921. In *foreign policy* resembles Peasants' Union. In *domestic policy* seeks government credits to aid farmers.
Leader: Adolfs Blodnieks (Landowners' wing).

Christian National Union: Lutheran; has same principles as National Union, but pays special attention to religion as the basis of public order and national welfare; tends to favor prohibition.
Leaders: Gustavs Reinhards, K. Beldans.

Democratic Centre Party: Represents the middle classes, professions, and intellectuals; favors a nationalist program and a democratic policy in all state affairs; upholds interest of tenants.
Leaders: Gustavs Zemgals (President), Peters Juraševskis (formerly Premier, and Minister of Finance), J. Breikšš.

Latgallian Democratic Peasants: Related to the New Farmers and Democratic Center.
Leaders: V. Rubulis (Minister of Public Welfare), A. Dzenis.

Latgallian Progressives: More radical than the Latgallian Democratic Peasants.
Leader: J. Trasuns.

National Union: Represents conservative groups of commercial, industrial, and professional classes; works with Christian National Union and Peasants' Union. In *foreign policy*, favors a strong nationalistic program. In *domestic policy*, opposes radical social measures and seeks compensation to landlords under agrarian reforms.
Leaders: Arveds Bergs (formerly Minister of the Interior), L. Ausejs.

Polish Catholic Party: Supports Government; favors revision of agrarian reform in interest of expropriated landlords; sponsors Polish cultural aims.
Leader: Jaroslav Wilpiszewski.

Reform Social Democratic Party: Has same social basis as Social Democratic Labor Party, but is less radical and more nationalistic in principle;

represents a country as well as town constituency. In *foreign policy*, advocates closer relations with other Baltic states and Poland. In *domestic policy*, favors coöperation with parties of other classes for national welfare.

Leader: Margers Skujenieks (formerly Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Briva Zeme	Organ of Peasants' Union.	A. Kalnins (*Ed.*)
Darba Balss	Agrarian Settlers' organ.	P. Kula (*Ed.*)
Darbs un Maize	Organ of the Communist Trade Unions.	Slaugotnis-Cukurs (*Ed.*)
Dwutygodnik Polski	Polish organ.	
Jauna Straume	Latgallian Farmer-Labor Party.	J. Trasuns (*Prop.*)
Jaunais Semgalietis	Democratic Centre.	F. Sprogis (*Ed.*)
Jaunakas Zinas	Independent; Democratic Centre tendency; 100,000 circulation.	Em. Benjamin (*Prop.*) A. Karklins (*Ed.*)
Kopdarbiba	Peasants' Union.	Coöperative Unions (*Prop.*)
Kursemes Vards	Christian National Union.	
Latgalits	Latgallian Peasants' Party.	Vl. Rubuls (*Ed.*)
Latgolas Vards	Latgallian Catholic and Christian Peasant.	J. Rancans (*Ed.*)
Latvija	New Farmers and Small Landowners' Party.	A. Blodnieks (*Ed.*)
Latvijas Kareivis	Non-political; organ of War Office.	Capt. E. Mednis (*Ed.*)
Latvijas Sargs	Organ of Christian National Union.	K. Vanags (*Ed.*)
Latvis	Organ of National Union.	A. Bergs (*Ed. and Prop.*)
Libausche Zeitung	German; conservative.	P. Meijer (*Ed.*)
Pehdeja Brihdi	Democratic Centre tendency.	Pavils Rozits (*Ed.*)
Rigasche Rundschau	German Minority; 25,000 circulation.	R. Ruetz & Co. (*Prop.*)
Semgales Balss	Peasant Union tendency.	K. Griers (*Prop.*) E. Blanks (*Ed.*)
Sevodnia	Russian Minority.	A. Kruminski (*Ed.*)
Slovo	Russian; conservative.	Mr. Obraskov (*Ed.*)
Socialdemokrats	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Eliass (*Ed.*)
Valdibas Vestnesis	Official.	M. Arons (*Ed.*)
Volk	Jewish.	
Strahdneeku Awise (Libau)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party.	A. Rudevics (*Ed.*)
Riga am Sonntag (weekly)	German.	Rob. Riedel (*Ed.*)
Latvian Economist (monthly)	Non-political; publication of Ministry of Finance.	A. Karklins (*Ed.*)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 2,500,000 (estimate)

President

CHARLES DUNBAR BURGESS KING (True Whig)
Assumed office January 1, 1928, for a third term of four years

Cabinet

True Whig
Appointed January, 1928

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)	LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)
Election of 1928 (for six years)	*Election of 1927 (for four years)*
President: ALLEN N. YANCY (True Whig)	*Speaker:* J. N. LEWIS (True Whig)
Number of Members* 10	Present Number of Members * . 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Politics in Liberia at present is more a question of personalities than of issues. Each party desires to develop the country and increase its prestige, but division occurs as to who should do it and how it should be accomplished.

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Favors equal commercial opportunity for all nations; sponsors a strong financial policy, with no repudiation of debts whether owed to private individuals or nations; pledges honest, efficient, and economical expenditure of public funds and close coöperation with Financial Adviser; encourages entry of foreign capital under constitutional limitations, and development of natural resources by non-monopolistic foreign concessions; favors strong interior policy, coöperating closely with aboriginal population, and equal educational privileges for it; pledges non-interference so far as possible with native tribal government, collection of taxes to be made through chiefs, and equitable portion of revenues received to be expended on works of benefit to native taxpayers. It favors strong public-school policy and appointment of teachers on a non-partisan basis; desires to encourage home industry and agriculture and to discourage and eventually stop exportation of native laborers from the country; favors reorganization of militia and maintenance of disciplined and effective Frontier Force; pledges inauguration of road-building program to open up interior, and favors encouragement of colored immigration from the United States and elsewhere.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (President of the Republic), James F. Cooper (Acting National Chairman of Party, Secretary of Interior), and W. Monroe Phelps (Acting Secretary of Party).

People's Party: Favors passage of constitutional amendments decreasing the President's power, especially his appointive power; desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in militia, finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; believes in closer coöperation between government and business; favors entry of foreign capital into the country, but is opposed to special concessions; desires more stringent laws covering debt evasion and establishment of Debtor's Court; wants increased appropriations for education; thinks best aid to agriculture is through specialized scientific and technical effort, principally for coffee growing; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press, and demands that restrictions be placed on importation of trade spirits.

Leaders: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, ex-Presidential nominee), H. Van Dimerson (Acting Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
African Watchman . . .	Church paper.	Liberia Baptist Convention (*Prop.*) W. H. Thomas (*Ed.*)
Liberia Times	True Whig.	J. Edmund Jones (*Ed.*)
Liberian Churchman . . . (Cape Mount)	Protestant Episcopal Church paper.	
Liberia Express and Agricultural World (semi-monthly)	True Whig.	P. O. Gray (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Maryland Monthly News . . (Maryland County)	True Whig.	S. D. Thompson (*Prop. and Ed.*)

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)
Area: 21,804 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)
Population: 2,316,615 (1929 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)
Elected December 19, 1926, for three years, by Parliament, in emergency session, following military overthrow of preceding administration

Cabinet

Nationalist Union
Appointed September 23, 1929

Premier

J. TUBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT
(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927; new elections pending
Election of May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Speaker: ALEKSANDRAS STULGINSKIS (Farmers' Union)

Parties	*Representation*
Populist	22
Social Democratic	15
Christian Democratic	14
Farmers' Union	11
Federation of Labor	5
Memel Territory	5
Polish Minority	4
Jewish Minority	3
Nationalist Union	3
Farmers'	2
German Minority	1
Total	85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

POPULIST PARTY: Represents interests of agricultural classes: liberal-radical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *foreign policy*, stands for a united Lithuania and an equality of international rights with her neighbors. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, for the agricultural and economic development of the country, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė, and Z. Toliušis.

Social Democratic Party: Stands for a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys, K. Venslauskis, Prof. Čepinskis (formerly Minister of Education), V. Požela (formerly Minister of Interior), L. Purenienė.

Christian Democratic Party: A democratic party comprising many of the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education, the right of labor to organize and strike, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform.

Leaders: Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance), Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

Farmers' Union: Represents the interests and point of view of farmers; advocates improvement and protection of agricultural property, also farm products sales organizations and farm credits.

Leaders: Aleksandras Stulginskis (Speaker of Parliament, formerly President), Father J. Vailokaitis, Dr. K. Jokantas (formerly Minister of Education).

Federation of Labor: Established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day.

Leaders: Dr. K. Ambrozaitis, Dr. A. Milčius, V. Kasakaitis.

Memel Territory Party (Klaipēda): Represents various classes of voters; particularly concerned in protecting the interests of the Territory.

Leaders: Dr. R. Grabovas, J. Jakštaitis, Dr. Trukanas.

Polish Group: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leaders: V. Budzinskis, B. Liutykas.

Jewish Group: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. O. Finkelšteinas, Dr. J. Robinsonas.

Nationalist Union: Represents well-to-do farmers and industrialists; a conservative democratic party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform. Premier Tubelis on taking office in September, 1929, issued a statement. In *foreign policy* he suggests no change in attitude toward the Vilna question, but favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia. In *domestic policy* he favors a return to constitutionalism, elections for the local governments as early as possible and later for the Seimas and for President, and also a gradual modification of the military censorship restrictions.

Leaders: Prof. Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reëlected in 1926, following coup d'état), J. Tubelis (Premier and Minister of Finance),

Prof. Augustinas Voldemaras (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. I. Tamošaitis, Monsignor Tumas, S. Čurlioniene.

FARMERS' PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture, seeks union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture.

Leaders: M. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice), R. Skipitis, J. Jankevičius (formerly Minister of Communications), Count V. Zubovas, M. Sidzikauskas (Minister to Germany).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leader: R. Kinderis.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Dzien Kowienski	Polish.	St. Salmonovičius (*Ed.*)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	V. Gustainis (*Ed.*)
Lietuvos Ķeleivis	Organ of K-Memel farmers.	J. Jakuzaitis (*Ed.*)
Lietuvos Žinios	Organ of Populist Party.	F. Borkevičienė (*Ed.*)
Litauische Rundschau	Independent.	Dr. Hildebrantas (*Ed.*)
Memeler Allgemeine Zeitung	Lithuanian Government organ, in German.	Dr. Arongauzas (*Ed.*)
Memeler Dampfboot	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (*Ed.*)
Memellaendische Rundschau	German Farmers' Party.	Karl Zimmer (*Ed.*)
Naše-Echo	Russian.	N. Radin (*Ed.*)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	Dr. Keliotis (*Ed.*)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (*Ed.*)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Organ of Federation of Labor.	Dr. Raulinaitis (*Ed.*)
Ekonomistas (weekly)	Economic.	V. Budrys (*Ed.*)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Kuizinas
Lietuvos Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Populist Party.	V. Oškinis (*Ed.*)
Memeler Volkstimme (weekly)	Socialistic.	Adam Goetz (*Ed.*)
Mūsų Rytojus (weekly)	Economic and political; farmers' weekly.	Antanas Bruzas (*Ed.*)
Nowiny (weekly)	Lithuanian Government organ, in Polish.	M. Račkauskiene (*Ed.*)
Trimitas (weekly)	Political.	Editorial Board (*Ed.*)
Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Farmers' Union.	J. Savickis (*Ed.*)
Ūkininkų Balsas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of Farmers' Party.	R. Skipitis (*Ed.*)
Gerovė (fortnightly)	Economic.	A. Trimakas (*Ed.*)
Jaunimas (fortnightly)	Political; illustrated.	F. Bortkevičienė (*Ed.*)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	Masiulis, Kvieska, and Šalcius (*Eds.*)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (monthly)	Economic.	J. Strazdas (*Ed.*)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 285,524 (census of 1928)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE
Succeeded as Grand Duchess January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)
Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of initiative for bills and a suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 3, 1928 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic-Conservative	24
Socialist	12
Radical-Socialist	6
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	6
Independent Radical	2
Old Liberal	1
Radical	1
Total	52

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Prime Minister), François Altwies (formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies), and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leader: Paul Krier (Labor Union President).

Radical-Socialist Party: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, adherence to the Economic Union with Belgium, and progress of labor legislation. Opposes socialism, and religious considerations in politics.
Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxemburg)

Independent Party (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic, opposes the Economic Union with Belgium.
Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Prime Minister).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	G. van Werwecke (*Ed.*)
Fortschritt	Catholic-Conservative.	
Freie Presse	Radical.	Jos. Weber (*Ed.*)
Independance Luxembourgeoise	Independent.	Paul Weber (*Ed.*)
Landes-Zeitung	Radical.	Bourg-Bourger (*Ed.*)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (*Ed.*)
Luxemburger Zeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	C. Erdmer (*Ed.*)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (*Ed.*)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (*Ed.*)
Proletarier	Socialist.	Peter Krier (*Ed.*)
Volkswacht	Independent; Catholic-Conservative tendencies.	H. Loutsch (*Ed.*)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico
Area: 767,198 square miles
Population: 14,334,780 (1921 census)

President

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

Elected November 17, 1929; assumes office February 5, 1930, for term ending November 30, 1934

Cabinet

Appointed November 30, 1928

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Election of July 1, 1928 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of July 1, 1928 (two-year term)

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 271*

* Under an amendment of the Constitution, which was, on July 30, 1928, proclaimed by the Federal Congress as having been ratified by the necessary number of state legislatures, the basis of representation was greatly increased and, therefore, in future elections the membership of the Lower Chamber will be only about 150.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Heretofore in Mexico there have been no definite political parties in the same sense that party organization is understood in more mature countries. President Calles at the opening of Congress in 1928 announced that he would not under any circumstances continue as President, and asked for the formation of a political party. This may possibly be the beginning of a party system more akin to that which prevails in other countries. Following President Calles' declaration, the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance a consolidation of the many local state groups into a national party. It later had a National Convention, which nominated Ortiz Rubio as candidate for President.

José Vasconcelos became the candidate of the so-called Anti-Reëlectionist Party, although as a matter of fact there was no reëlectionist issue in the 1929 campaign. The National Revolutionary Party contains the group which has been in control of the government for almost ten years.

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President-

elect Rubio, are Manuel Perez Treviño (formerly Governor of the State of Coahuila) and Luis León (Acting Governor of the State of Chihuahua). The principal leaders of the Anti-Reëlectionist Party are José Vasconcelos (Presidential candidate in 1929) and Vito Alessio Robles.

Ortiz Rubio and the National Revolutionary Party are virtually pledged to continue the policies of the last Government. The President-elect has committed himself to continue the present agrarian policy, but he has stated that he proposes to have provision made in the budget for a special fund to take care of payment to landowners for the value of lands which may be expropriated in the interests of the nation. The general program of both parties in regard to education, the development of rural schools, road construction, etc., although differing in detail, are the same in substance. Vasconcelos made much of the principle of non-reëlection to the presidency and to other high public offices. He pronounced himself in favor of a program of agrarian reform, but he condemned the policy of general expropriation and stated that he favored such an expedient only in exceptional cases. Ortiz Rubio, in regard to religious matters, has stated simply that he would observe and enforce the laws of the country. Vasconcelos favored a policy of liberality toward religious institutions, and the reduction of the Army to very small proportions, on the ground that the situation of Mexico does not require a large military establishment. Ortiz Rubio approves the military policy of the preceding Government.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Boletin Financiero	Financial.	J. L. Varthaliti (*Ed.*)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendencies; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (*Ed.*)
Sol (evening)	Represents labor viewpoint.	G. Rubalcava (*Dir.*)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than *Excelsior;* large circulation.	Lic. Miguel Lanz Duret (*Dir.*) José Gomez Ugarte (*Ed.*)
Universal Grafico (evening)	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as *Universal.*	Ernesto Hildago (*Ed.*)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendencies; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (*Prop.*)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendencies; good circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (*Prop.*)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (*Dir.*)
Diario de Yucatan (Progreso)	Independent; liberal, slightly socialistic; large circulation throughout the peninsula.	Carlos R. Menendez (*Dir.*)
Dictamen (Vera Cruz)	Independent; largest circulation in the State of Vera Cruz.	Juan Jalpico Silva (*Dir.*)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by *Excelsior* Manuel Horta (*Dir.*)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 12,593 square miles (excluding water)
Population: 7,731,172 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA
Ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Extra-Parliamentary Council, independent of Parliament, comprising conservative and religious parties
Appointed August 8, 1929

Premier

JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M. RUYS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT
(Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Eerste Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic	16
Social Democratic	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal Union	6
Independent Democratic	4
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER
(Tweede Kamer)

Election of July, 1929 (for four years)

President: DR. J. R. H. VAN SCHAIK (Catholic)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic	30
Social Democratic	24
Anti-Revolutionary	12
Christian Historical	11
Liberal Union	8
Independent Democratic	7
Communist	2
Minor Parties	6
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Conservative, opposed to socialism, but with democratic tendencies in social measures, owing to labor adherents; derives its program from the Papal encyclicals Quarta Cura, Immortale Dei, and Rerum No-

varum, based on recognition of religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations in accordance with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, and reëstablishment of a Dutch Legation at the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors economy in military expenditures, protective tariffs, reduction of inheritance taxes, denominational education, and state support of East Indian missions.

Leaders: Msgr. W. H. Nolens (political head of Party and its most influential director), Baron van Wynbergen (formerly President of Electoral Commission, and second in influence to Msgr. Nolens), Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (formerly Minister of Labor, Trade, and Industry), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Premier for the third time), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Senator), J. J. G. Baron van Voorst tot Voorst (formerly President of Upper Chamber).

Social Democratic Party: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option. It recently worked for a democratic coalition cabinet with Catholics and Liberal Democrats.

Leaders: J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber and formerly Alderman of Education of Amsterdam), H. Polak (Senator), F. M. Wibaut (Senator, and Alderman of Finance for Amsterdam), J. Oudegeest, A. B. Kleerekoper, J. H. A. Schaper, Suze Groeneweg (members of Lower Chamber). Dr. P. J. Troelstra (retired 1925) headed the party for 20 years.

Anti-Revolutionary Party: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, and advocates sickness insurance, legal regulation of unemployment insurance, collective bargaining, and development of labor contracts.

Leaders: H. Colyn (President of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), A. W. F. Idenburg (formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies), Dr. Th. Heemskerk (Parliamentary leader, formerly Premier and Minister of Justice), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Vice-President of Party), Dr. A. A. Nema (Senator).

Christian Historical Party: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Deer (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Rev. Dr. J. Th. de Visser (formerly Minister of Education), Dr. J. Schokking (President of Party, formerly Minister of Justice, leader in Lower Chamber), J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (Secretary of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

Liberal Union Party: Also known as League of Freedom: stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, industrialists, and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reinforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, monopolies and combines, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, state aid to agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and equality of political rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. D. Fock (President of Party and formerly Governor-General of Dutch East Indies and Minister of Colonies). Dr. P. Rink (Senator, formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. B. D. Eerdmans (Professor at Univ. of Leyden), Dr. H. Smeenge (Senator), Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber, Secretary of Party), Dr. H. J. Knottenbelt (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber).

Independent Democratic Party: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions; national disarmament and free trade; and sponsors a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions, graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. H. P. Marchant (Parliamentary leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament, Prof. of Economics at Univ. of Amsterdam), Dr. P. J. Oud (member of Lower Chamber and Secretary of Party), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber and formerly Alderman of Education of Amsterdam), Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party).

Communist Party: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wynkoop (Deputies), Dr. W. van Ravensteyn (leader of opposition group, formerly member of Parliament, recently expelled from official party organization).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Algemeen Handelsblad	Liberal; leading commercial paper.	Dr. J. Kalff (*Ed.*) A. Heldring (*Mgr.*)
Centrum	Catholic organ.	Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (*Ed.*)
Courant—Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by *De Telegraaf*.	F. H. J. Holdert (*Dir.*) J. Verbiest (*Ed.*)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	H. Colijn (*Ed.*)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (*Dir.*) J. Verbiest (*Ed.*)
Tijd	Catholic organ.	Ferd. Wiezdels (*Dir.*) A. Laudy (*Ed.*)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (*Ed.*)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	J. F. Ankersmit (*Chief Ed.*) J. H. de Roode (*For. Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	J. R. Snoeck Henkemans (*Ed.*)
Nieuwe Courant (Hague)	Liberal; owned by *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.*	H. Nijgh (*Dir.*)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.*	E. de Lang (*Dir.*) A. Roodhuyzen (*Pol. Ed.*)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ.	H. Kuypers (*Dir.*) Th. F. M. Schaepman (*Pol. Ed.*)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (*Dir.*) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (*Ed.*)
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Hague) (three times a week)	Financial.	S. F. van Oss (*Prop.*)
Vryheid (Arnhem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (*Ed.*)
Economische Statistische Berichten (Haarlem) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Institute for Economic Writings (*Prop.*)
Gazette de Hollande (Hague) (weekly)	No political affiliation; published in English and French, giving useful information for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (*Ed. and Mgr.*)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (*Prop.*)
Vryzinnig-Democraat (Hague) (weekly)	Organ of Independent Democratic Party.	Dr. P. J. Oud (*Ed.*)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	My. Ontwikkeling (*Prop.*)
Vragen van den Dag (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Political.	
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (*Ed.*)
Opbouw (Utrecht) (monthly)	Political.	Bruna & Sons (*Prop.*)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zeist) (monthly)	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Hollandsch Nieuwsbureau	Independent.	W. Nevens (*Dir.*)
Nederlandsch Correspondentiebureau	Semi-official.	Bellifante and Vas Dias (*Props.*)
Nederlandsch Telegraaf-Agentschap	Semi-official.	C. Schlick (*Dir.*)
Persbureau Vaz Diaz	Independent.	Vaz Diaz and da Silva (*Props.*)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's
Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)
Population: 268,175, — Newfoundland proper, 264,401 (1928 estimate), and Labrador, 3,774 (1928 estimate)

Governor

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON
Assumed office, October 14, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal
Appointed November 7, 1928, for four years

Prime Minister

SIR RICHARD A. SQUIRES (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Legislative Council)		LOWER CHAMBER (House of Assembly)	
Appointed by Governor for life		*Election of October 29, 1928 (for four years)*	
President: Vacant		*Speaker:* A. J. WALSH (Liberal)	
		Parties	*Representation*
Number of Members	20	Liberal	27
Vacancies (to be filled by appointment)	4	Conservative	10
		Vacancies	3
Total	24	Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Legislative Session of 1929 was short. When the House opened, the Government held 29 seats and the Opposition held 11. During the year three vacancies were created by the deaths of two Government members and one member of the Opposition. Party programs are not distinct, and issues are largely personal. Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister, retains the leadership of the governing Liberal Party, while Honorable F. C. Alderdice is leader of the Opposition, the Conservative or United Newfoundland Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Daily News	Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (*Props.*) J. S. Currie (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Evening Telegram . . .	Independent.	Herder family (*Props.*) C. E. A. Jeffrey (*Ed.*)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal; political and economic.	J. H. Scammell (*Ed.*)
Free Press (weekly) . . .	Conservative.	J. S. Currie (*Ed.*)
Liberal Press . . . . . (weekly)	Government organ.	J. Udle (*Ed.*)
Trade Review (weekly) . .	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (*Ed.*)
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (*Ed.*)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington
Area: 103,862 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)
Population: 1,511,718, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1928 estimate)

Governor-General

CHARLES BATHURST, BARON BLEDISLOE
Appointed November 29, 1929, for five-year term
Assumes office February, 1930

Cabinet

United
Appointed December 10, 1928

Premier

SIR JOSEPH WARD (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Legislative Council)	LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)
Appointed by Governor-General for seven years	*Election of November, 1928 (for three years)*
Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS	*Speaker:* SIR C. E. STATHAM (Reform)
Present Number of Members . 41	

Parties	*Representation*
Reform	27
United	27
Labor	19
Independent Reform	2
Independent	5
Total	80
(of whom 4 represent Maori electorates)	

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

REFORM PARTY: An offspring of old Conservative Party. Reform Governments have supported Imperial Preference strongly, together with a separate reciprocal tariff with Australia, and local protective tariff with discretion, having regard for farmer's views, who tend to support free trade; favors the control of the meat, dairy, and allied industries by special Boards of Control developed by the industries themselves; strong advocate of adequate naval defense; favors Singapore naval base, and assisted immigration from Great Britain.

Leaders: Joseph Gordon Coates (formerly Prime Minister), Sir Francis H. D. Bell (formerly Party leader in the Legislative Council), W. Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), G. J. Anderson (formerly Minister of Labor), A. D. McLeod (formerly Minister of Lands), Sir Mani Pomare (formerly

Minister of Native Affairs), O. J. Hawken (formerly Minister of Agriculture), J. A. Young (formerly Minister of Health), R. A. Wright (formerly Minister of Education), K. S. Williams (formerly Minister of Public Works), F. J. Rolleston (formerly Attorney-General).

United Party: Composed of former Liberals, Nationalists, and Independent Liberals. Its program resembles that of the Reform Party, especially in imperial affairs. In the 1928 election it appealed to the country with a policy of increased borrowings for such purposes as accelerated land settlement, taxation reform, business management of state enterprises, and encouragement of primary and secondary industries, seeking support on the plea that it would carry out these aims more effectively than the Reform Party. It has with the support of the Labor Party imposed heavier taxation on large landholders.

Leaders: Sir Joseph Ward (Premier), G. W. Forbes (Minister of Lands and Agriculture), W. A. Veitch (Minister of Labor and Mines), T. M. Wilford (Minister of Justice and Defense), Sir A. Ngata (Minister of Native Affairs), T. K. Sidey (Party leader in Legislative Council), H. Atmore (Minister of Education), A. J. Stallworthy (Minister of Health), J. B. Donald (Postmaster General), P. A. de la Perrelle (Minister of Internal Affairs), J. G. Cobbe (Minister of Industries and Commerce).

Labor Party: Now holds the balance of power. In practice supports tax revision by lowering indirect taxation and increasing graduated land and income taxes; supports export control policy; favors state bank and state trading generally; strong advocate of arbitration court, and extension of social legislation such as family allowances; opposed to freehold land tenure; favors free-trade policy with exceptions, as in timber industry, where trade unions demand protection; opposed to further assisted immigration, Singapore naval base, naval expenditure, and compulsory military training. Supports Canadian view of Dominion status; strong advocate of international coöperation. Supported Samoan agitation against mandatory government, and opposed Chinese indentured labor in Samoa.

Leader: Henry Edmund Holland.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Dominion	Reform.	C. E. Earle (*Ed.*)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros. Ltd. (*Props.*) J. Parker (*Ed.*)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	Nationalist; liberal; established in 1870.	Brett Publishing Co. (*Prop.*) C. W. Leys (*Ed.*)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily and only morning daily in Auckland; established in 1863.	Wilson and Horton (*Props.*) R. M. Hackett (*Ed.*)
Sun (Auckland) (evening)	Independent; established in 1927.	P. Crisp (*Ed.*)
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)	Nationalist; liberal; oldest paper in Dominion—established in 1851.	Lyttelton Times Co. (*Prop.*) A. Henderson (*Ed.*)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform.	M. C. Keane (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Star . . . . . (Christchurch) (evening)	Nationalist; liberal; illustrated.	Lyttelton Times Co. (*Prop.*) A. Henderson (*Ed.*)
Sun . . . . . (Christchurch) (evening)	Independent; illustrated; established in 1914.	J. H. Hall (*Ed.*)
Evening Star . . . . . (Dunedin) (evening)	Nationalist.	F. Alexander (*Ed.*)
Otago Daily Times . . . (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand . . . (Wellington)	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	W. H. Atack (*Ed.*)

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 800,000 (1929 estimate)

President

GENERAL JOSÉ MARÍA MONCADA (Liberal)

Elected November 4, 1928. Assumed office January 1, 1929, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed January 1, 1929

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

*Election of November 4, 1928**

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(*Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.*)

President: Elected every 30 days.

Parties	*Representation*
Conservatives	12
Liberals	12
Total	24

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(*Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.*)

President: Elected every 30 days.

Parties	*Representation*
Conservatives	24
Liberals	19
Total	43

* Supervised by the United States of America.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates Catholicism as official religion with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; favors compulsory primary education under lay teachers, but with state-encouraged Catholic schools also. Proposes participation of the minority in the Government, and the adoption of a gold standard, and advocates retention of the two houses of Congress.

Leaders: Adolfo Diaz (formerly President of the Republic), Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Ricardo Lopez Callejas (formerly Minister of Finance), Martin Bernard, Carlos Cuadra Pasos, and Fernando Guzman.

Liberal Party: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, participation of the minority in the Government, abolition of death penalty, government of each department by its own residents, and one house of Congress only. Has been active in the development of education and communications.

Leaders: General José María Moncada (President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (President of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (Vice-President of the Republic), and Dr. Leonardo Argüello.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Comercio	Liberal.	José M. Castrillo (*Ed.*)
Diario Moderno	Liberal.	Andres Largaespada (*Ed.*)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramon Avilez (*Ed.*)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Enrique Belli, Ch., Cristino Paguaga Nunez (*Eds.*)
Tribuna	Independent, with Conservative tendencies.	Salvador Buitrago Diaz (*Ed.*)
Informacion (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (*Ed.*)
Correo (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (*Ed.*)
Diario Nicaraguense (Granada)	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (*Ed.*)
Eco National (Granada)	Liberal.	Gen. C. A. Castro Wassmer (*Ed.*)
Centro-Americano (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (*Ed.*)
Independiente (Leon)	Conservative; oldest paper in Leon.	J. Const. Hernandez (*Ed.*)
Bluefields Weekly (Bluefields)	Commercial and industrial.	A. W. Hooker (*Ed.*)
Excelsior (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal.	Manuel J. Mendoza (*Ed.*)
Informacion (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal; commercial and industrial.	Dr. Anibal Ibarra y Rojas (*Ed.*)
Voz del Atlantico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (*Ed.*)

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo
Area: 124,964 square miles
Population: 2,788,893 (1927 estimate)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Radical

Appointed February 14, 1928

Premier

JOHAN LUDWIG MOWINCKEL (Radical)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1927 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); CHRISTOPHER HORNSRUD (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

H. N. THUNE (Agrarian); J. NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Radical); J. O. BERGERSEN (Labor)

Parties	*Representation*
Labor	60
Radical	30
Conservative	29
Agrarian	26
Communist	1
Independent Liberal	2
Radical People's	1
Independent Communist	1
Total	150

* The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects, in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, with communistic tendencies, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; advocates state management of production; opposes compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes; advocates disarmament; opposes League of Nations.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance, and Vice-Speaker of Storting), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Social Affairs, Parliamentary Leader, trade union secretary), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works), E. Bull (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor at the University of Oslo), C. F. Monsen (formerly Minister of Defense, teacher), O. M. K. Steinnes (formerly Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, school manager), J. Nygaardsvold (formerly Minister of Agriculture, warehouse worker), A. L. Alvestad (formerly Minister of Commerce, master baker).

Radical Party: Advocates international arbitration and reduction of armaments. Has an advanced social program, including trust control, compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, grain monopoly and price control, a low customs tariff, unemployment insurance, house-building credits, a land settlement program, and opposition to foreign control of natural resources, such as water power.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (Premier and Chairman of Party), H. J. Aarstad (Minister of Agriculture), L. Oftedal (Minister of Commerce), I. Tveiten (formerly Minister of Education), J. Wolden (formerly Speaker of Odelsting), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), O. M. Mjelde (Minister of Public Works), L. Meling (formerly Minister of Commerce), and K. Markhus (leader of parliamentary group).

Conservative Party: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. Favors a protective tariff, and advocates reduction of direct taxation and taxes on business; opposes grain monopoly and price control, compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes and legal regulation of trusts.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier and Speaker of Storting), G. A. Jahren (formerly Speaker of Storting), Anders Venger (formerly Minister of Public Works), I. E. Christensen (formerly Minister of Justice), O. L. Baeröe (formerly Minister of Agriculture), O. S. Klingenberg (formerly Minister of Social Affairs).

Agrarian Party: A conservative party, representing the interests of landholding farmers. Advocates equal tariff protection for agriculture and industry; opposes grain monopoly and favors law adopted in 1927 for its abolition, and introduction of direct support of grain cultivation, abrogated in 1928 by Radical-Labor majority of Storting, which reintroduced state monopoly; opposes all communistic measures.

Leaders: Johan E. Mellbye (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Agriculture), Erik Enge (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

Communist Party: Norwegian section of 3d Internationale; small since the party split in 1923.

Leaders: P. Furubotn (Chairman of Party), O. B. Löhre (member of Storting).

Independent Liberal Party: Coöperates with Conservatives, but has a somewhat more progressive program of social reform and financial reconstruction; advocates arbitration of industrial disputes.

Leaders: A. Berge (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), P. A. Holm (Chairman of Party), Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce), Karl W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense), Fr. Konow (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Rolf Thommessen (member of Storting, editor of *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (formerly Director of Fisheries, Professor at University of Oslo).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Has a radical program of social and industrial reform, including reduction of armaments toward complete disarmament, democratic management of industry, social insurance, lower taxes on small incomes, and a land settlement plan involving expropriation of land not properly cultivated.

Leader: Alf. Mjöen (member of Storting).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Aftenposten	Conservative, influential, long established paper.	Fröis Fröisland and Johs. Nesse (*Eds.*)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (*Ed.*)
Dagbladet	Radical.	Einar Skavlan (*Ed.*)
Den 17 de Mai	Radical.	A. Breidsvoll (*Ed.*)
Middagsavisen	Independent.	C. L. Buraas (*Ed.*)
Morgenbladet	Conservative; chief organ of party.	Olaf Gjerlöw and F. Ramm (*Eds.*)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (*Ed.*)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (*Ed.*)
Norges Handels — og Sjöfartstidende	Independent; conservative; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (*Ed.*)
Norges Kommunistblad	Communist Party organ.	Chr. Hilt (*Ed.*)
Oslo Aftenavis (evening edition of *Tidens Tegn*)	Independent Liberal.	Björn Thommesen (*Ed.*)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Rolf Thommessen (*Ed.*)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	Johan Nordahl-Olsen, G. Severud (*Eds.*)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Radical; influential.	Finn B. Henrikssen (*Ed.*)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (*Ed.*)
Vaelgeren (Gjovik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (*Ed.*)
Adresseavisen (Nidaros)	Conservative.	H. Torp (*Ed.*)
Dagsposten (Nidaros)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (*Ed.*)
Nidaros (Nidaros)	Radical.	Hjörvard Torsvik (*Ed.*)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Radical; influential.	Lars Oftedal (*Ed.*)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (*Ed.*)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	K. Lorange (*Ed.*)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Prof. Edvard Bull (*Ed.*)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Dr. J. Worm-Müller (*Ed.*)
Vår Verden (monthly)	Political and literary.	Ronald Fangen (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Myres Pressebyrå	Independent.	Olaf Myre (*Ed.*)
Norsk Presseforbund	Non-partisan.	Knut Domaas (*Chairman*)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (*Mg. Dir.*)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama
Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)
Population: 442,522, excluding Canal Zone (1923 census)

President

FLORENCIO HARMODIO AROSEMENA (Liberal)
Assumed office October 1, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal
Appointed October 1, 1928

Premier

ADRIANO ROBLES (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of August 5, 1928 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	30
Conservative	11
Independents	2
Democratic	1
Laborite	1
Agrarian	1
Total	46

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. However, the ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party, and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. In the 1928 election there was a split in the Liberal Party, resulting in two Liberal candidates for President. There was no Conservative candidate.

The leaders of the Liberal Party supporting the administration are: Florencio Harmodio Arosemena (President of the Republic), Rodolfo Chiari (formerly President of the Republic), Adriano Robles (Premier), Carlos L. Lopez (formerly Minister of Government and Justice), Guillermo Andreve (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro (Minister to the United States), Dr. Octavio Mendez Pereira (Minister to France),

Dr. J. Demóstenes Arosemena (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Jeptha B. Duncan (Minister of Public Instruction), Tomas G. Duque (Minister of Finance), Luis Felipe Clement (Minister of Public Works).

The Conservative Party leaders supporting the administration are: Nicolas Victoria J. (Minister to Chile), Dr. Eduardo Chiari (Deputy, lawyer, formerly Minister), Samuel Lewis (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

The Opposition party leaders are: Dr. Belisario Porras (formerly President of the Republic, Liberal), Dr. Jorge Eduardo Boyd (Candidate for President in 1928, Liberal), and Dr. Julio J. Fabrega (formerly Minister of Education, Conservative).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Accion Comunal	Radical.	G. G. Guardia Jaen (*Dir.*)
Diario de Panama (evening)	Liberal; pro-administration.	Abel Villegas Arango (*Dir.*)
Estrella de Panama	Liberal; published conjointly with *Star and Herald*, of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomas Gábriel Duque (*Dir.*)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with *El Panama-America*, the Spanish edition.	Peter H. W. Brennan (*Ed.*)
Panama-America	(see above.)	Victor F. Goytiá (*Ed.*)
Pueblo	Conservative; Catholic; opposition.	José de la Cruz Herrera (*Dir.*)
Relator	Liberal; independent.	Alejandro Tapia E. (*Dir.*)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues *Estrella de Panama* as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomas Gábriel Duque (*Dir.*)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921; issues the *Evening Times*, in English.	Jeptha B. Duncan (*Dir.*)
Grafico (weekly)	Liberal.	Abraham Benedetti (*Dir.*)
Prensa Ilustrada (weekly)	Liberal.	Jesús Quijano (*Dir.*)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asuncion
Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)
Population: 798,969 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. JOSÉ P. GUGGIARI (Liberal)
Assumed office August 15, 1928, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal
Appointed August 15, 1928

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)
Election of May, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(*Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.*)

President: DR. EMILIANO GONZALEZ NAVERO (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	14
National Republican	6
Total	20

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(*Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.*)

President: RAUL CASAL RIBEIRO (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	25
National Republican	15
Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Progressive in program; favors social legislation, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms including a more equitable distribution of the land, obligatory suffrage, a balanced budget, and stabilization of the currency.

Leaders: Dr. José P. Guggiari (President of the Republic), Dr. Eligio Ayala (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. E. Gonzalez Navero (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Jerónimo Riart (Deputy), Dr. Justo P. Benitez (Deputy), and Dr. Raul Casal Ribeiro (President, Chamber of Deputies, and President of Party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative in program.

Leaders: Eduardo Fleitas (Candidate for President in 1928, President of Party), Dr. Francisco C. Chaves (lawyer), Dr. Natalicio Gonzalez, Dr. Manuel T. Frutos, Dr. Pedro Peña, and Dr. Eduardo Lopez-Moreira.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario	Liberal; founded in 1904.	Dr. Eliseo Da Rosa (*Prop.*)
Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Eduardo Peña (*Prop.*)
Nación	Independent.	Editorship rotates among seven associate editors
Orden	Independent.	Stock company (*Prop.*)
Tribuna	Liberal Independent.	Eduardo Schaerer (*Prop.*)
Union	National Republican; conservative.	Stock company (*Prop.*)
Industria (bi-weekly)	Trade journal.	Victor Avila (*Dir.*)
Revista del Comercio (bi-weekly)	Trade journal.	José Rodriguez Alcalá (*Ed.*)

PERSIA

Capital: Teheran
Area: 628,000 square miles
Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

RIZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Elected December 13, 1925, by Constituent Assembly; crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed June 2, 1927

Premier

MEHDIGHOLI KHAN HADAYAT

PARLIAMENT (National Assembly)
(Medjliss)
Election of 1928 (for two years)
Speaker: MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN DADGAR
Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In Persia there are no political parties in the sense of the word as understood in most other countries. Political groups emerge chiefly during the electoral campaigns and as soon as the elections for the Medjliss are completed, the leaders lose further interest and their followers disband. The Progressive Party has the majority in the present Parliament.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Ettelaat (evening)	Independent; progressive.	Ali Khan Masoudi (*Ed.*)
Iran	Independent; moderate reformist; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnema (*Prop.*); Seyed Kazem Khan Ittehad (*Ed.*)
Koushesh	Progressive.	S. Safavi (*Ed.*)
Setareh-i-Iran	Liberal; founded 1915.	Abul Ghassem Eatessamzadeh (*Ed.*)
Shafak-i-Sorkh	Extreme reformist; founded 1922.	Sheikh Ali Dashti (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Believed to be affiliated with the Tajadod Party; issued irregularly.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabaii (*Ed.*)
Nahid (bi-weekly)	Semi-comic.	Mirza Ebrahim Khan Nahid (*Ed.*)

Though several of the papers are nominally independent they all support the ruling power.

PERU

Capital: Lima
Area: 532,047 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)
Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

AUGUSTO B. LEGUÍA (Democratic Reform)
Re-elected August 4, 1929, for term ending July 28, 1935

Cabinet

Coalition (Democratic Reform, Constitutional, and Democratic Parties)
Reorganized May 7, 1929

Premier

DR. BENJAMIN HUAMÁN DE LOS HEROS (Democratic Reform)
Appointed May, 1929

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso)

Election of August 4, 1929 (for term ending July 28, 1935)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

President: ROBERTO A. LEGUÍA (Democratic Reform)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic Reform	23
Constitutional	7
Democratic	5
Total	35

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: FOCIÓN A. MARIÁTEGUI (Democratic Reform)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic Reform	82
Constitutional	20
Democratic	8
Total	110

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; favors recourse to arbitration in international disputes and condemnation of wars of aggression; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms such as industrial insurance and sickness benefits, protection and reintegration of the Indian into the national life, protective tariff, educational reform for a more practical program eliminating class distinctions, general economic reorganization which will confer added benefits on the workers, and improvement in the life of the average citizen of the Republic through land division.

Leaders: Augusto B. Leguía (President of the Republic and founder of the Party), Dr. Pedro José Rada y Gamio (formerly Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Roberto A. Leguía (President of Senate, President of the Party), Dr. Benjamin Huamán de los Heros (Premier and Minister of Government), Foción A. Mariátegui (President of the Chamber of Deputies).

Constitutional Party: The program of the Constitutional Party is similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Dr. Celestino Manchego Muñoz (Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies).

Democratic Party: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Has been supporting and collaborating with the Democratic Reform Party since 1924, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leaders: Carlos de Piérola (leader of Party, Senator), Carlos A. Valverde (Secretary of Party, Deputy).

In the elections of 1929, both the Constitutional and Democratic Parties supported the candidacy of President Leguía, and in general the aims and policies of the Democratic Reform Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and one of leading papers in Peru.	Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada & Bros. (*Props. and Eds.*)
Crónica	Democratic; sports and tabloid.	Vda. de Moral (*Prop.*) Pedro Dulanto (*Ed.*)
Mundo	Conservative; Government influenced.	Sebastian Lorente (*Pub.*) Dr. Fritz (*Ed.*)
Prensa	Democratic Reform; semi-official organ of Government; widely read.	Peruvian Government (*Prop.*)
Tiempo	Constitutional; under Government influence. Government subsidy through legal advertising.	Dr. C. Manchego Muñoz and Fernando Reusche (*Props.*) Sr. Bustamante (*Ed.*)
Mundial (weekly)	Democratic Reform; political, economic, and financial.	A. Aramburú and T. N. Rivera (*Props. and Eds.*)
Revista (weekly)	Independent; political, economic, and financial.	Salvador F. Faura (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Variedades (weekly)	Democratic; illustrated; influential.	Clemente Palma (*Ed.*)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffis (*Ed.*)
Ciudad y Campo (monthly)	Engineering and commercial.	Victor Pezet (*Ed.*)
Economico Peruano (monthly)	Economic and financial.	J. M. Rodríguez (*Ed.*)
Financista (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Carlos Rosas Morales (*Ed.*)
Revista de la Association de Comerciantes	Economic and financial.	Ricardo V. Miranda and Eduardo Marisca (*Props. and Eds.*)

POLAND

Capital: Warsaw
Area: 149,958 square miles
Population: 30,408,250 (1929 estimate)

President

IGNACY MOSCICKI (Non-partisan)
Elected by Parliament June 1, 1926, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-partisan national coalition
Appointed December 29, 1929

Premier

DR. KAZIMIERZ BARTEL (Non-Party Union)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senat)

Election of March 11, 1928 (for five years)

Speaker: JULJAN SZYMANSKI (Non-Party Union)

Parties	*Representation*
Non-Party Union	46
Ukrainian Group	12
Socialist	10
National People's Union	9
Radical Peasant (Wyzwolenie)	7
Jewish Group	6
Christian Democratic	6
German Group	5
Peasant Party "Piast"	3
National Labor	3
Peasants' Party	3
Ukrainian Peasant and Labor Group	1
Total	111

LOWER CHAMBER
(Sejm)

Election of March 4, 1928 (for five years)

Speaker: IGNACY DASZYNSKI (Socialist)

Parties	*Representation*
Non-Party Union	123
Socialist	53
Radical Peasant (Wyzwolenie)	40
National People's Union	37
Ukrainian Group	26
Peasants' Party	25
Peasant Party "Piast"	21
German Group	19
Christian Democratic	15
National Labor	14
Jewish Group	13
Socialist (Pro-Government faction)	11
Ukrainian Radical Socialist	7
Communist	7
White Russian Labor and Peasant	5
National Labor (left)	4
White Russian Group	3
Ukrainian Labor and Peasant	3
Peasants' Union	3
Upper Silesian Christian Democratic	3
Ukrainian Labor and Peasant (left)	3
German Socialist	2
Non-partisans	7
Total	444

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Non-Party Union: Governmental bloc, with no definite political program except full support of Marshal Pilsudski and the desire to revise the constitution in order to strengthen the executive; comprises a conservative group, especially large landowners, headed by Prince J. Radziwill (Deputy); the financial and intellectual group, headed by Prof. A. Krzyzanowski (Deputy) and Senator Gliwic; the pro-Pilsudski Radicals, headed by Marjan Koscialkowski (Deputy); former legionaries and affiliated elements (so-called "Colonel" group), headed by Col. Walery Slawek and Col. Adam Koc (Deputies); and all members of the Cabinet elected to legislative bodies, including Premier Bartel.

Socialist Party: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities; opposes communism.
Leaders: Ignacy Daszynski (Speaker of Sejm, formerly Vice-Premier), Dr. Zygmunt Marek (Chairman of the parliamentary group), Bronislaw Ziemiecki (Deputy, formerly Minister of Labor), Stanislas Posner (Senator), Norbert Barlicki, Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski, Zygmunt Zulawskij (Deputies).

Radical Peasant Party ("Wyzwolenie"): Represents radical views of peasants' rights, representing small landholders and farm workers. Advocates agrarian reform by expropriation of large landowners without compensation, regional autonomy for national minorities, and separation of Church and State.
Leaders: Jan Woznicki, Michal Róg (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Baginski, Henryk Wyrzykowski, Josef Putek, Dr. Boleslaw Motz (Senator), M. Malinowski, Zygmunt Gralinski, Mme. Irena Kosmowska (Deputies), St. Thugutt.

National People's Union: Conservative, nationalist, democratic; represents largely well-to-do classes of industrialists, merchants, landowners, bankers and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, and some peasants and laborers; has absorbed remnants of former National Christian Party. Favors a strong government based on a Polish parliamentary majority; opposes parties favoring regional self-government for minorities and radical agrarian reforms such as the expropriation of estates; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Has Fascist tendencies, coöperates with the "Camp of Great Poland" — Fascist organization with educational political program. Party has strong control of university students.
Leaders: Roman Dmowski (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Roman Rybarski (Chairman of parliamentary group), Dr. Stanislas Glabinski (formerly Chairman), Wojciech Trampczynski (formerly Speaker of Sejm and Upper Chamber), Prince Seweryn Czetwertynski (Deputy), Dr. Stanislas Kozicki (Senator), St. Glambinski (Deputy).

Ukrainian Group: Represents Ukrainian population of eastern Poland; seeks extension of minority rights through independence and Ukrainization of the Orthodox Church in Poland.
Leaders: Dr. Dymitr Levicki (Chairman of Party, Deputy), Dr. Lew Baczynski (Deputy), T. Makuch (Senator).

Peasant Party "Piast": Represents well-to-do farmers; a right-wing, non-militant agrarian party, strongly supporting land reforms but opposing expropriation of estates without indemnity.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos (thrice Premier, Chairman of Party), Maciej Rataj (Deputy, formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber and Minister of Education), Wladislaw Kiernik (Deputy, formerly Minister of Agriculture), Jan Debski (Deputy).

German Group: Represents German population of western Poland; generally conservative and mainly interested in minority rights; composed of five factions, two socialistic.
Leaders: Eugene Naumann (Deputy, Chairman of Party), Kurt Graebe (Deputy), Robert Piesch, Jakob Karan and A. Utta (Deputies), Erwin Hassbach (Senator).

Christian Democratic Party: Moderate democratic, clerical; organized under principle of Papal encyclical "Rerum Novarum"; represents industrial laborers and artisans, lower middle and professional classes. Favors progressive reforms such as social insurance and advancement of general education.
Leaders: Josef Chacinski (Chairman of Party), Wojciech Korfanty (Deputy, leader of separate group from Upper Silesia), Father Zygmunt Kaczynski.

National Labor Party: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to the 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and central Poland; pro-Catholic.
Leaders: Right wing — Franciszek Roguszczak (Chairman of Party), Adam Chadzynski (formerly Minister of Railways); Jan Jankowski (formerly Minister of Labor); Left wing — Antoni Ciszak, Ludwig Waszkiewicz (Deputies).

Jewish Group: Conservative; represents the Jewish minority, composed largely of merchants, industrialists, and members of professions. Includes Zionists and Jewish labor elements, with Zionists prevailing.
Leaders: Dr. Leon Reich (Deputy), Izaak Gruenbaum (Deputy, head of Zionists), Dr. Henryk Rosmarin (Deputy), Dr. Ozia Thon (Senator).

Socialist (Pro-Government faction): A group of Socialists which formed a separate party to give full support to the Pilsudski Government.
Leaders: Jedrzej Moraczewski and Rajmund Jaworski (Deputy).

Communist Party: The Polish section of the 3d Internationale.
Leader: Deputy Sypula.

White Russian Labor and Peasant Group: Represents the most radical elements of the White Russian population; communistic in tendency.

White Russian Group: Represents White Russian population of eastern Poland; radically inclined, with pro-Russian sympathies; advocates extension of minority rights.
Leaders: Fabjan Jeremicz (Deputy, President of Party), Wiaczeslaw Bogdanowicz (Senator), Basyli Rogula (Deputy).

Ukrainian Labor and Peasant Party: Represents eastern Galician constituency; favors a conciliatory policy toward Polish Government.

Peasants' Union: Radical peasant group with similar program to that of "Wyzwolenie" — personal ambitions of leaders prevent complete union of these two parties, which often coöperate.
Leader: Jan Dabski (Chairman of Party, formerly Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
A. B. C. and Wieczór Warszawski	Independent, with National People's Union tendency; coöperative society organ.	M. Strzetelski (*Ed.*)
Dzien Polski	Conservative; represents interests of landowners; pro-Government.	M. Dziaczkowski (*Ed.*)
Express Poranny, Kurjer Czerwony, and Dobry Wieczór	Non-partisan; middle-class papers with sensational tendency and large circulation; pro-Pilsudski.	Henry Butkiewicz and A. Lewandowski (*Props.*) M. Augustynski (*Ed.* Express) H. Butkiewicz (*Ed.* Kurjer) Paciorkowski (*Ed.* Dobry Wieczór)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former *Glos Prawdy* and *Epoka;* pro-Pilsudski.	Col. Adam Koc (*Ed.*)
Gazeta Warszawska	National People's Union tendency.	M. Niklewicz (*Prop.*) Stefan Olszewski (*Ed.*)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by metal industry.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (*Ed.*)
Kurjer Poranny and Przeglad Wieczorny	Radical democratic; support Pilsudski.	F. L. Fryze (*Prop.*) Kazimierz Ehrenberg (*Ed.*)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative; middle-class paper.	K. Olchowicz and F. Mrozowski (*Props.*) Konrad Olchowicz (*Ed.*) B. Koskowski (*Pol. Ed.*)
Messager Polonais	Semi-official; in French.	Josef Puzyna (*Ed.*)
Nasz Przeglad	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Mr. Wagman (*Ed.*)
Polak Katolik	Organ of Catholic Metropolitan Office.	Dr. A. Grott (*Ed.*)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ of Army.	L. Evert (*Ed.*)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedzialkowski (*Ed.*)
Rzeczpospolita	Christian Democratic Party organ.	Father Szmigielski, Father Chaciński (*Eds.*)
Czas (Cracow)	Independent conservative; pro-Pilsudski tendency.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (*Ed.*)
Glos Narodu (Cracow)	Christian Democratic Party.	Jan Matysiak (*Ed.*)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Cracow)	Independent; sensational; pro-Pilsudski.	Marjan Dabrowski, Deputy (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Naprzód (Cracow)	Organ of Socialist Party.	Emil Haecker (*Ed.*)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow)	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Ozja Thon (*Pol. Ed.*)
Baltische Presse (Danzig)	Semi-official.	Dr. E. Ruecker (*Ed.*)
Gazeta Ludowa (Katowitz)	Christian Democratic Party.	Henryk Ciemiega (*Ed.*)
Kattowitzer Zeitung (Katowitz)	German minority organ.	Dr. Pant (*Ed.*)
Polonia (Katowitz)	Christian Democratic; organ of industrial interests.	W. Korfanty (*Ed.*)
Oberschlesischer Kurier (Królewska Huta)	Catholic; German minority; large circulation.	M. Krull (*Ed.*)
Glos Polski (Lodź)	Democratic.	Mr. Wasserzug (*Ed.*)
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Lodź)	German; pro-Government.	

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Dziennik Ludowy (Lvóv)	Organ of Socialist Party.	A. W. Hausner (*Ed.*)
Dziennik Lwowski (Lvóv)	Radical; close to Pilsudski.	Prof. O. Gorka (*Ed.*)
Slowo Polskie (Lvóv)	Pro-Government.	Dr. Mejbaum (*Dir.*)
Wiek Nowy (Lvóv)	Democratic.	Bronislaw Laskownicki (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Dziennik Poznański (Poznań)	Pro-Pilsudski; represents landowners' group.	Dr. Adam Brzeg (*Ed.*)
Kurjer Poznański (Poznań)	National People's Union.	M. Seyda (*Ed.*)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno)	Liberal, democratic, pro-Government.	K. Okulicz (*Ed.*)
Slowo (Vilno)	Monarchistic; pro-Pilsudski; represents landowners' group.	Stan. Mackiewicz (*Ed.*)
Gazeta Chlopska (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	John Dabski (*Ed.*)
Ö 7 dni (weekly)	General; illustrated.	Kolupajlo (*Ed.*)
Piast (Cracow) (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Mr. Brodacki, Deputy (*Ed.*)
Przemysl i Handel (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	J. Gieysztor (*Ed.*)
Swiat (weekly)	General and political.	S. Krzywoszewski (*Ed.*)
Tygodnik Illustrowanny (weekly)	General and political.	A. Jurek (*Ed.*)
Wola Ludu (weekly)	Peasant Party "Piast."	Alex. Niedbalski (*Ed.*)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Radical Peasant Party.	Michal Róg (*Ed.*)
Zorza (weekly)	National People's Union.	Mr. Zaluska (*Ed.*)
Sprawy Obce (thrice monthly)	Political and foreign affairs.	M. Sokolnicki (*Ed.*)
Przeglad Gospodarsky (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (*Ed.*)
Przeglad Polityczny (monthly)	Political and foreign affairs.	Prof. M. Handelsmann (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

P. A. T.	Official.	R. Starzyński (*Dir.*) L. Godlewski (*Secy. Gen.*)
A. T. E.	Independent.	M. Obarski (*Dir.*)
A. W.	Independent.	A. Szczepanik (*Dir.*)
Iskra	Independent.	Screzyński (*Dir.*)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon
Area: 35,490 square miles
Population: 6,032,991 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO O. DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected, as unopposed candidate, March 25, 1928; four-year term

Cabinet

Military-civilian directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed after military overthrow of elected government, on July 9, 1926, to control national affairs without the intervention of Parliament, which was closed indefinitely. Reorganized July 8, 1929)

Premier

GENERAL ARTUR IVENS FERRAZ

PARLIAMENT

(As constituted prior to dissolution)

Election of November 7, 1925

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)*

Speaker: GEN. A. X. CORREIA BARRETO (Moderate Democratic)

Parties	*Representation*
Moderate Democratic	38
Nationalist	11
Independent	9
Monarchist	5
Left Democratic	4
Agrarian	1
Catholic	1
Autonomist	1
Total	70

* Elected by Municipal Councils; renewed by halves every three years.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Congresso)

Speaker: ALFREDO RODRIGUES GASPAR (Moderate Democratic)

Parties	*Representation*
Moderate Democratic	85
Nationalist	33
Independent	16
Monarchist	8
Left Democratic	7
Agrarian	5
Catholic	4
Socialist	2
Autonomist	1
Total	161

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS †

MODERATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Liberal; opposed to Roman Catholic clericalism and religious orders, and to religious teaching in public and private schools. Advocated separation of Church and State, radical taxation, a state tobacco monopoly, and a moderate republican political platform.

† As the parties are at present disorganized, the programs and leaders indicated reflect the situation under the past parliamentary régime.

Leaders: Antonio Maria da Silva (deposed Premier), Dr. Dominguos Pereira (formerly Premier), Dr. Vasco Borges (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Augusto Monteiro (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Torres Garcia (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Victorino Guimaraes, Herculano Galhardo.

Nationalist Party: A conservative republican party, favoring close relations of Church and State, religious teaching in schools, freedom of belief, press, and speech, and opposed to government interference in industry and trade.
Leaders: Cunha Leal (formerly Premier), Augusto Vasconcellos.

Independent Party: An opportunist party, originating from a combination of various political groups, with no well-defined program.
Leaders: Lima Duque.

Monarchist Party: Conservative; aristocratic; opposed to republican régime.
Leaders: Antonio Cabral, D. Thomaz de Vilhena.

Left Democratic Party: A radical-liberal party, similar in program to the Moderate Democratic Party, from which it divided but with which it usually acted. Advocated separation of Church and State, progressive direct taxation, distribution of state-owned land to peasants, democracy in industrial management, full rights for labor union organization.
Leaders: J. Domingues dos Santos (formerly Premier), Medeiros Franco.

Agrarian Party: Represented primarily interests of agricultural classes, and to some extent industry and trade.
Leaders: E. Fernandez d'Oliveira, L. F. de Castro.

Catholic Party: Represented Roman Catholic clerical interests, with a program based on the formula of "a free church within a free state."
Leaders: Lino Netto, Cunha Barbosa.

Socialist Party: Had a moderate constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale.
Leaders: Dr. Ramada Curto, Dr. Amancio d'Alpoim.

Autonomist Party: Advocated autonomy for Azores Islands.
Leader: Martins Ferreira.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario de Governo	Official government organ.	
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Soto Mayor (*Prop.*) Joaquim Manso (*Ed.*)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with full foreign service.	Eduardo Schwalbach (*Ed.*)
Gazeta	Conservative, monarchistic.	Carvalho da Silva (*Ed.*)
Jornal do Commercio das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Pedro Gonçalves and Alberto Bessa (*Eds.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Party; owned by Portuguese bishops.	Thomaz Gamboa (*Ed.*)
O Povo	Republican; independent.	Mario Salgueiro (*Ed.*)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency.	Pereira da Rosa (*Ed.*)
Voz (formerly Epoca)	Independent conservative, Catholic, monarchistic.	Fernando de Souza (*Ed.*)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Bento Carqueja (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Annibal de Moraes (*Ed.*)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic republican conservative.	Antonio L. Dias and Adriano Pimenta (*Eds.*)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area: 122,282 square miles
Population: 17,500,000 (1925 estimate)

Ruler

KING MIHAI I
Proclaimed King July 20, 1927

Regency

PRINCE NICHOLAS; PATRIARCH MIRON CRISTEA;
CONSTANTIN SARATZEANU
Reorganized October 9, 1929,
owing to the death of George Buzdugan

Cabinet

National Peasant Party (displacing the former National Liberal Party régime under Vintila Bratianu)
Appointed November 9, 1928

Premier

JULIUS MANIU (National Peasant)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 12, 1928 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senatul)

Speaker: TRAIAN BRATU (National Peasant Party)

Parties	*Representation*
National Peasant	160
National Liberal	26
Hungarian Group	6
Jews	5
Independents	2
Total (elected)	199*

*Besides elected members there are Senators by right, whose number varies. It includes a clerical group — 18 Orthodox Prelates, 4 Greek Catholics, 1 Lutheran, 1 Reformed Church, and 1 Grand Rabbi.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: ST. CICEO POP (National Peasant Party)

Parties	*Representation*
National Peasant	324
Hungarian Group	16
National Liberal	13
Social Democratic	9
German Group	9
Jewish Groups	3
Minor Parties	13
Total	387

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following

widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the National Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectionalist party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. It seemed to be weakened by the defection of Dr. N. Lupu, a former leader of the Peasant Party, but at the 1927 elections the influence of Dr. Lupu was proved to have been overestimated. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital.

Leaders: Dr. Julius Maniu (Premier, President of Party, formerly of National Party, a pre-war Transylvanian member of the Hungarian Parliament), M. Mironescu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Cihoski (Minister of War), Ion Mihalache (Minister of Agriculture, Vice-President of Party, formerly of Peasant Party), Dr. Al Vaida-Voevod (Minister of Interior, pre-war member from Transylvania of the Hungarian Parliament), Prof. V. Madgearu (Minister of Finance, Secretary-General of Party, economist, formerly of Peasant Party), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Finance, formerly of National Transylvanian Party), St. C. Pop (formerly of National Party, Speaker of the Lower Chamber), G. Iunian (Minister of Justice), I. Raducanu (Minister of Labor), Traian Bratu (Speaker of the Upper Chamber).

Hungarian Group: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

National Liberal Party: A conservative, nationalist party, accustomed to political supremacy since the war, under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which control the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprises and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the pro-German policy of Premier Marghiloman.

Leaders: Vintila Bratianu (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance, brother of the late Ion Bratianu), Ion G. Duca (formerly Minister of Interior), C. Angelesco (formerly Minister of Instruction), T. Constantinescu (formerly Minister of Industry and Commerce), N. N. Saveanu (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), C. Argetoianu (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Domains; a leader in the National Party before its fusion with the Peasant Party).

Social Democratic Party: Supports a moderate constitutional program, nationalistic in tendency.

German Group: Representing the German population in Transylvania, led by Dr. Hugo Brandsch and Dr. Hans Otto Roth; and in the Banat, led by Dr. Kaspar Muth.

Jewish Groups: Composed of various factions; one led by Dr. W. Filderman, affiliated in 1928 election with National Liberal Party; another supporting the Maniu Government; and a third, the Zionists, also supporting the present government. Neither Dr. Filderman nor any of his followers are members of the present Parliament. There are also Jews among the Social-Democrats and Independents.

Minor Parties: Include the National Democratic Party of Prof. N. Iorga, the historian, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion, but which now is in harmony with it; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; and the Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu, formerly of the National Peasant Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Adevarul (evening)	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of *Dimineata*.	C. Graur (*Dir.*) Emil Socor (*Ed.*)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial, commercial, and economic.	G. Gafenco (*Dir.*) N. Horia (*Ed.*)
Curentul	Independent.	P. Seicaru (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Cuvantul	Independent; advocates governmental reform.	N. Ionescu (*Ed.*)
Dimineata	Independent, popular, and sensational; best informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (*Prop.*) Emil Socor (*Ed.*)
Dreptatea	Official organ of National Peasant Party.	G. Stefanescu (*Ed.*)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (*Ed.*)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (*Prop.*)
La Nation Roumaine	National Peasant Party; founded by Party in 1928; in French.	G. Mantu, M. Ghelmegeanu, and N. Penescu (*Eds.*)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (*Ed.*)
Neamul Romanesc	National Democratic Party.	N. Iorga (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Tageblatt	Represents views of German colony and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	
Universul	National Liberal; ultra nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodi (*Ed.*)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	National Peasant Party; one of the oldest papers in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (*Ed.*)
Argus (weekly)	Economic and financial; in French.	G. Gafenco (*Ed.*)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (*Ed.*)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (*Ed.*)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sitescu (*Ed.*)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Roumanie Nouvelle (monthly)	Political and economic; in French.	J. Th. Floresco (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	Basil Stoica (*Dir.*)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjikistan, and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow
Area: 8,187,253 square miles (land area)
Population: 146,304,931 (1926–27 census)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), V. G. F. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic), MAKSUM (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

ALEXEI I. RYKOV (Communist)
Reëlected May 29, 1929

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Fifth Congress, May, 1929, was composed of 1678 regular delegates and 887 with advisory votes, about one quarter of the delegates being "non-partisans" and three quarters, Communists)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent Communists, 30 percent "non-partisans"; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 20 alternates as an executive body to act during the intervals between meetings.)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION		COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES	
(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting, from representatives of Constituent Republics.)		(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)	
Total	451	Total	136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Communist Party: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee of 71 members, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of nine members, who largely determine party policy. Over half of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including eight of the eleven seats in the Council of Commissars, and eight are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man now recognized as the most influential individual guiding and controlling Communist policy. Rykov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party and also an executive of the 3d Internationale. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Russian party leaders:

Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rykov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; President of Central Executive Committee of Russian Soviet Republic; delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kuybyshev — President, Supreme Council of National Economy of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rudzutak — Vice-President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R. and Commissar for Communications; Vice-President, Council of Labor and Defense; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee; delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Molotov — Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Tomsky — Formerly President of Central Council of Trades Unions of U. S. S. R.; member of Praesidium of Central Executive Committee; member of Council of Labor and Defense; delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee; delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Bukharin, who made the ninth member, was recently expelled.

Other Leaders

Chicherin — Formerly Commissar for Foreign Affairs, member of Central Committee of Party.

Uglanov — Commissar for Labor; formerly Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party; Alternate Member of Political Bureau.

Syrzov — President of Council of People's Commissars of Russian Soviet Republic; member of Central Executive Committee.

Bukharin — Recently expelled from the Political Bureau, member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; formerly editor of *Pravda*, organ of the Communist Party; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Briukhanov — Commissar for Finance.

Ordjonikidze — Vice-President of the Council of Commissars and Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; President of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party.

Miliutin — Chairman of Central Statistical Board, member of Council of People's Commissars.

Antipov — Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs, member of Central Committee of Party.

Lobov — President of Supreme Council of National Economy of Russian Soviet Republic, member of Central Committee of Party.

Menzhinsky — President of O. G. P. U., or political police, member of Central Committee of Party.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Schwartz — President of Union of Miners, member of Central Council of Trade Unions and of Central Committee of Party.

Skripnik — Member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale and of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Smirnov — Secretary of Central Committee of Party, Vice-President of Council of Commissars of Russian Soviet Republic, member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the Russian Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed about three years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for Army and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; but all except Trotsky, Radek, and Rakovsky have since received amnesty. During 1929 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykoff, and Tomsky led finally in November to the expulsion of Bukharin from the Political Bureau and the warning of Rykoff and Tomsky that similar action would be taken against them if they continued to oppose the present policy of the Party. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction, in which the Revolutionary War Council and the State Political Administration are also represented.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Bednota	Peasant Communist; published by Central Committee of Party.	(*Editorial Board*)
Der Emes	Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (*Ed.*)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of Council of Labor and Defense and of the Supreme Economic Council.	
Golos Tekstiley	Organ of the Textile Workers Trade Union.	S. A. Pavlova (*Ed.*)
Gudok	Organ of Railway Workers' Union.	A. S. Andreichik (*Ed.*)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committee.	
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	T. Kostrov, I. Bobryshev, and Y. Ilyin (*Eds.*)
Kooperativnaya Zhizn	Organ of Central Coöperative Council.	V. A. Tikhomirov (*Ed.*)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Supreme Military Editorial Council.	
Krasnyi Voin	Red Army Paper.	D. Noritzyn (*Ed.*)
Molodoi Leninets	Organ of Communist Youth League.	A. Nikitin (*Ed.*)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Trade Union of Employees of Commercial Establishments and Soviet Institutions.	I. Kh. Kantor (*Ed.*)
Pravda	Official organ of Communist Party.	Krumin (*Ed.*)
Rabochaya Gazeta	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	K. Maltsev (*Ed.*)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.	D. V. Antoshkin (*Ed.*)
Torgovo-Promishlennaya Gazeta	Organ of Supreme Economic Council.	M. A. Saveliev (*Ed.*)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	Y. Yaglom (*Ed.*)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	D. V. Antoshkin (*Ed.*)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Vlast Truda (Irkutsk)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Kommunist (Kharkov)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	
Kievskiy Prelatariy (Kiev)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Provincial Executive Committee.	P. I. Chachin (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Political Department of Baltic Fleet.	
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Communist Party.	
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	
Nizhnigorodskaya Kommuna. (Nizhni-Novgorod)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novo-Nikolayevsk)	Organ of Executive Committee of Siberian Region.	
Izvestia (Odessa)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Smychka (Orenburg)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	
Zvyezda (Perm)	Organ of Regional Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of North Caucasian and Don Committee of Communist Party.	
Izvestia (Saratov)	Organ of Saratov Prov. Executive Committee of Communist Party.	
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Regional Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of District Committee of Communist Party.	
Krestyanskaya Gazeta (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of central committee of Communist Party.	Y. Yakovlev (*Ed.*)
Derevenski Communist (twice-monthly)	Peasant Communist; published by party.	
Economic Review of the Soviet Union (New York) (semi-monthly)	Economic and financial.	Amtorg Trading Corporation (*Pub.*)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly)	Political and literary; published by State Printing Office.	
Soviet Union Review	Semi-official information on international relations, trade, and social policy.	Soviet Union Information Bureau (*Pub.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Tass	Official news agency.	

PAPERS PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA BY POLITICAL REFUGEES

Novoe Vremya (Belgrade)	Monarchist; reactionary tendency.	M. A. Suvorin (*Ed.*)
Rul (Berlin)	Constitutional monarchist, with moderate liberal democratic tendencies.	R. Stein (*Ed.*)
Sotsialistichiski Vestnik (Berlin)	Menshevik.	L. Morta (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Dni . . . . . (Paris)	Social Revolutionary.	Alexander Kerensky (*Ed.*) (Formerly Premier of revolutionary Provisional Government) Vladimir Zenzinov (*Assoc. Ed.*)
Poslednia Novosti . . . . (Paris)	Constitutional Democratic ("Cadet"); republican.	Prof. Paul N. Miliukov (*Ed.*) (Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Provisional Government)
Russie Opprimée . . . . (Paris)	Social Revolutionary; in French.	Kerensky, Zenzinov, O. Minor (*Eds.*)
Vozrozhdenie . . . . . (Paris)	Constitutional Monarchist; conservative.	Yuri F. Semenov (*Ed.*)
Evrasia . . . . . (Paris) (weekly)	Political and literary; devoted to Europasian movement.	M. Bisnovaty (*Ed.*)
Revolutsionnaya Rossia . . (Prague)	Social Revolutionary.	S. Postnikov (*Ed.*) Victor Chernov (*Contrib. Ed.*)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,688,000 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. PÍO ROMERO BOSQUE

Assumed office March 1, 1927, for four-year term

Cabinet

No political affiliation; appointed by the President from his personal followers
Appointed March 1, 1927

*Premier**

DR. FRANCISCO MARTINEZ SUAREZ

* There is no Premier so-called, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the ranking member of the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

Election of January, 1929 (for one year)

President: DR. FERNANDO LÓPEZ

Number of Members 42

(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The two most important of these organizations at present are the Partido Nacional Democratico and the Partido Civista. The President and most of the members of the Government belong to the former group.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Día (evening)	
Diario del Salvador	Mayorga Rivas Bros. (*Props. and Eds.*)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (*Prop.*) Jorge Pinto (*Ed.*)
Patria (evening)	José Bernal (*Prop. and Ed.*) Alberto Masferrer (*Dir.*)

Name of Paper	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Prensa (evening)	José Dutriz (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Diario (evening) (Ahuachapán)	Juan F. Toruño (*Ed.*)
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (*Prop.*)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (*Dir.*)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	José Valdez (*Ed.*)
(Santa Ana)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (*Prop.*)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (*Prop.*)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (*Dir.*)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate)	Fernando Garzona S. (*Prop. and Dir.*)
Excelsior (weekly)	J. Emilio Marino (*Ed.*)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (*Ed.*)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok
Area: 200,148 square miles
Population: 10,746,000 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Ascended the throne November 26, 1925
Crowned February 25, 1926

The government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. The King is the supreme power of the land. He appoints the Ministers of State and all high dignitaries, who hold office at his pleasure. There is no party government or parliament. In practice, the King consults the Supreme Council and the Cabinet

Cabinet

The Cabinet consists of the heads of the various departments of state; but its meetings are also attended by members of the Supreme Council. Questions of general policy and legislation are considered by the Cabinet

Premier

The King is his own Prime Minister

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council is an advisory body created by the present King at the beginning of his reign, and consists of five princes. Confidential matters and those which affect the King personally, or the Royal Family, are considered by the Council.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

In September, 1927, the old Privy Council Act of 1874 was repealed and a new Privy Council created. The purpose of the Privy Council is to give the King the benefit of the opinion and advice of citizens of ability and experience on matters of state.

All Privy Councillors are appointed by His Majesty to hold office till the end of his reign, and for a period of six months thereafter.

The advisory duties of the Privy Council are exercised through a special committee of forty members appointed by the King. This committee discusses and advises on all matters which His Majesty submits to it for consideration. Any five members of the committee may, through the President of the committee, call His Majesty's attention to any matter affecting the welfare of the country, and request royal permission for the matter to be discussed by the committee.

Each member of the committee has one vote, and all questions are decided by a majority vote.

The committee, or any sub-committee appointed by it, has the power to summon heads of government departments or other persons to appear before it.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Bangkok Daily Mail (in English)	Siam Free Press Co. (*Prop.*)
	Don S. Garden (*Ed.*)
Bangkok Daily Mail (Siamese Edition)	Luang Sara (*Ed.*)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (*Ed.*)
Government Gazette	The Government (*Prop.*)
Nangsue Bimb Dai	Chamun Deb Darunadorn (*Mg. Dir.*)
	Phra Anusit Darunraj (*Ed.*)
Siam Observer (in English)	Thomas Fox (*Ed.*)
Thai Kashem (monthly)	Luang San Sarakitch (*Ed.*)
Record (economic quarterly)	

In the absence of party government, the newspapers in Siam have no political affiliations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)
Cape Town (seat of legislature)
Area: 472,347 square miles
Population: 7,626,660 (1926 estimate), of which 1,676,660 are Europeans (1926 census)

Governor-General

MAJ. GEN. THE EARL OF ATHLONE
Appointed January 21, 1924

Cabinet

Coalition (Nationalist and Labor Parties)
Reorganized June 18, 1929

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (Nationalist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: Vacant

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist	23
South African	15
Labor	2
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Assembly)

Election of June 12, 1929 (for five years)

Speaker: J. H. H. DE WAAL (Nationalist)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist	78
South African	61
Labor (Creswellites — 5, National Council — 3)	8
Independent	1
Total	148

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY: Supports a nationalist policy in the sense of the progressive development of the autonomous Dominion status of South Africa as defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926. While recognizing the existing relations between the Union and the United Kingdom, it advocates the fullest enjoyment of existing rights and liberties on terms of absolute equality with Great Britain and the other Dominions. In *domestic policy*, favors a native (i.e., black races) program based on political, industrial, and social segregation, a forward industrial program with moderate protection for home industry, strict enforcement of the bilingual provisions of the Act of Union, adequate national defense, further restriction of Asiatic rights and an active policy of Asiatic repatriation, and the enfranchisement of women.

Leaders: Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and leader of Party), E. G. Jansen (formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, Minister of Native

Affairs), Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga (Minister of Finance, from Orange Free State), Dr. Daniel Francois Malan (Minister of Interior, leader of Cape Province section of Party), Pieter Gert Wessel Grobler (Minister of Lands, leader of Transvaal section of Party), General Jan Christoffel Greyling Kemp (Minister of Agriculture), Charl Wynand Malan (Minister of Railways and Harbors), A. P. J. Fourie (Minister of Mines and Industries), O. Pirow (Minister of Justice).

South African Party: Includes the vast majority of English-speaking South Africans, coöperating with moderate Dutch-speaking elements. Favors maintenance of Dominion status, but emphasizes coöperation within the Empire and maintenance of Imperial ties. In *domestic policy*, favors the settlement of the land by assisted European immigration, exclusion of Asiatics but recognition of existing rights, the development of agriculture and manufacturing industries, a system of taxation which will have due regard for the development of the natural resources of the country, and the maintenance for South Africa, as a part of the British Empire, of an adequate system of national and Imperial defense. The Party is divided on the question of native policy, the northern section inclining to the Hertzog policy of segregation, while the Cape Town section favors the Rhodes idea of equal rights irrespective of color.

Leaders: Gen. J. C. Smuts (formerly Prime Minister), Col. D. Reitz, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Patrick Duncan, Joel Krige, C. P. Robinson.

Labor Party: At present forming coalition government with the Nationalists A split within the Party resulted in the loss of 9 seats in Parliament and one Cabinet position in the election of 1929. Gen. Hertzog, though no longer dependent upon Labor support in view of his clear majority, nevertheless offered to continue the Coalition, which was accepted. Strongly opposed to Gen. Smuts and industrial interests. Aims at maintenance of a color bar in industry, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry either by bounty or protective tariff, establishment of a State Bank, the discouragement of immigrant native labor, protection of Western standards against inroads by Asiatics and liberal financial provision for the encouragement of Asiatic repatriation, maintenance and improvement of wage standards, establishment of old age pensions and state insurance against invalidism and unemployment.

Leaders: Col. F. H. P. Creswell (Minister of Defense and Labor, leader of Party), Thomas Boydell (Senator), H. W. Sampson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs); H. B. Christie and W. B. Madeley (leaders of National Council faction of Party).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	South African Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (*Ed.*)
Cape Times. (Cape Town)	South African Party; conservative in Imperial politics, progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Nationalist Party; large circulation; influential. In Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (*Ed.*)
De Volkstem (Pretoria)	South African Party. In Afrikaans.	F. V. Engelenberg (*Ed.*)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria)	Nationalist Party. In Afrikaans.	G. S. Preller (*Ed.*)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	South African Party.	J. A. Gray (*Ed.*)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	Independent; South African tendencies; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	D. W. McKenzie (*Ed.*)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Nationalist Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (*Ed.*)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	South African Party; conservative in Imperial politics; widely influential in commercial and industrial questions; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (*Ed.*)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	South African Party; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (*Ed.*)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	Independent; South African tendencies; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (*Ed.*)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	South African Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (*Ed.*)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	South African Party.	R. H. Skelton (*Ed.*)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	South African Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Edgar H. Walton (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Reuters Agency Limited	International.	James S. Dunn (*South African Manager*)

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid
Area: 190,050 square miles
Population: 22,290,162 (1925 estimate)

Ruler

KING ALFONSO XIII
Succeeded to throne at birth, May 17, 1886

Cabinet

Coalition, composing a "civil and economic dictatorship" (replacing military directorate in power since September 13, 1923)
Appointed December 3, 1925

Premier

GENERAL MIGUEL PRIMO DE RIVERA, MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA (also Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly President of military directorate)

Council of State

An appointive body, advisory to the Cabinet, made up of political party leaders, diplomats, and representatives of the church, army and navy, professions, and industrial, labor, and agricultural interests; headed by Dr. Carlos Maria Cortezo as Chairman of Permanent Commission

PARLIAMENT

A National Assembly, an appointive body possessing only general advisory influence, was created by the Government and opened on October 10, 1927, for a term of three years, subject to extension or reduction of the term for exceptional reasons, by the King on advice of the Cabinet. It is composed of high state officials and representatives of municipal councils and professional associations. It took the place of the former Cortes, as it was established by the Constitution of 1876. This body, composed of two chambers, was dissolved by a royal decree of September 15, 1923, as a result of the coup d'état by which Gen. de Rivera became dictator, and its Presidents and Committees were deposed by a second decree of November 14, 1923.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PATRIOTIC UNION PARTY: The Government party, formed during the military directorate and sponsored by Gen. de Rivera; intended to provide successors to the present dictatorship; copies Fascist methods; strongly organized, with delegates and committees in every important town. Monarchical and strongly nationalistic; favors a new constitution (to be drafted by a Committee of the National Assembly, composed of Conservatives), disqualification of

former political leaders, economic and political reconstruction, balancing of budget, development of national resources to make Spain self-sufficient, maintenance of Spanish administration in the Spanish zone in Morocco, a strong centralized government, and suppression of the local bosses or "caciques."

Leaders: Gen. Primo de Rivera (President of Party, Premier), Gen. Severiano Martínez Anido (Vice-President of the Government), José Calvo Sotelo, José Gavilán (President of Madrid).

NOTE: Other party activities have been practically suppressed; but certain groups of partisans remain, although weakened and divided.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Formed on the accession to the throne of Alfonso XII, father of the present king; stands for monarchy and restoration of Constitution of 1876, decentralization of administration, and return to old provincial system.

Leaders: José Sanchez-Guerra (leader of more liberal wing, has more numerous following than any other party chief; charged with inciting revolt of artillery in January, 1929, on which charge he has once been acquitted but will probably be tried again), Gabino Bugallal, and José Bergamin (lawyer of Madrid).

LIBERAL PARTY: Monarchical; seeks restoration of Constitution of 1876 and reforms in accord with modern liberal progressive principles, including limitation of the powers of the King, democratization of the Senate, a civil protectorate for Morocco, freedom of speech and press, and social legislation in the interests of the people.

Leaders: Manuel Garcia Prieto (Marquis of Alhucemas, head of coalition cabinet of three liberal factions at the time of the establishment of the military directorate), Alvaro Figueroa de Torres (Count of Romanones, formerly Speaker of the Senate, and an influential leader), Melquiades Alvarez González (formerly Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, an advanced liberal leading the small reformist faction of the Party which has republican tendencies), Santiago Alba (formerly Minister of State, now exiled).

REPUBLICAN PARTY: A small party, including many lawyers, professors, and writers; not well organized.

Leaders: Hilario Ayuso (federal faction), Alejandro Lerroux (radical faction).

CATALONIAN PARTY: Practically dissolved by government; represents interests of Catalonia; favors autonomy, with separatist tendencies.

Leader: Francisco Cambo.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Widely organized but not influential politically; based on General Federation of Labor, one of the strongest forces opposed to the Government, with over 200 centers among socialist groups and trades unions; opposed the creation of the National Assembly.

Leaders: Fernando de los Rios, Julian Besteiro, Indalecio Prieto, Andrés Saborit, Largo Caballero.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
A. B. C.	Independent conservative; large circulation; influential.	Juan Ignacio Luca de Tena (*Prop. and Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Debate	Independent; supports dictatorship; organ of Catholic elements; one of the leading papers of Spain.	Angel Herrera Oria (*Ed.*)
Diario Universal	Organ of Liberals; small circulation.	Count of Romanones (*Prop.*)
Epoca	Conservative, aristocratic.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (*Prop. and Dir.*)
Heraldo (evening)	Evening edition of *El Liberal;* large circulation.	Bros. Busquets (*Props.*) Manuel Fontdevila (*Dir.*)
Informaciones (evening)	Conservative, tends to support present government; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Juan March (*Prop.*) Juan Sarradell (*Dir.*)
Liberal	Advanced liberal; radical and sensational tendency.	Bros. Busquets (*Props.*) Francisco Villanueva (*Dir.*)
Libertad	Advanced liberal; supports dictatorship.	Juan March (*Prop.*) Joaquin Aznar (*Dir.*)
Nacion	Government organ; subsidized by Patriotic Union; established 1925.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (*Dir.*)
Sol	Independent liberal; tends to criticize dictatorship.	Vicente Saracho (*Mgr.*) Felix Lorenzo (*Dir.*)
Voz	Evening edition of *El Sol.*	Fabian Vidal (*Dir.*)
Noticias (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	
Publicitat (Barcelona)	Represents Catalonian interests.	
Vanguardia (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	J. Godo (*Prop.*)
Veu Catalunya (Barcelona)	Represents Catalonian interests.	
Economista (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Manuel Gomez (*Ed.*)
España Económica y Financiera (weekly)	Economic and financial.	R. de Madariaga (*Ed.*)
Revista de Occidente (weekly)	Political and literary.	José Ortega Gasset (*Ed.*)
Revista de Economia y Hacienda (monthly)	Economic review; non-partisan.	Daniel Riu (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Revista Nacional de Economía (monthly)	Economic.	German Bernacer (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes (*Mgr.*)
Agencia Mencheta	Independent.	Mencheta Bros. (*Prop.*)

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,154 square miles
Population: 6,105,190 (1928 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V
Ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Conservative
Appointed October 1, 1928

Premier

ARVID LINDMAN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT
(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Conservative)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Democratic	52
Conservative	50
People's	23
Agrarian	16
Liberal	7
Communist	1
Independent Liberal	1
Total	150

* One-eighth elected annually by county and city councils.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1928 (for four years)

Speaker: J. BERNHARD ERIKSSON (Social Democratic)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Democratic	90
Conservative	73
People's	28
Agrarian	27
Communist	8
Liberal	4
Total	230

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, republican in tendency; advocates democracy in management of industry; nationalization of natural resources, large industries, banks, transportation, and communications; disestablishment of state church; social measures such as housing reforms, the 8-hour day law, industrial insurance and unemployment benefits, protection of small farmers and division of large estates; opposes increase of protectionist tariff.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (President of Party, succeeding the late Hjalmar Branting, who was three times Premier), R. J. Sandler (formerly Premier), J. B. Eriksson (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly floor leader), A. Engberg, Gustav Möller (formerly Minister of Interior, Secretary of Party).

Conservative Party: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and strong military defense to be reduced only as mutual agreements and international law become effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors the preservation of existing relations between State and Church, decrease of state-controlled enterprises and maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions, an agricultural tariff and laws to protect agricultural interests; opposes land reforms, legislation regarded as likely to lessen the country's productive capacity as compared with other nations, such as the 8-hour day law and unemployment insurance, and government interference in industrial disputes.

Leaders: Arvid Lindman (Premier), Ernst Trygger (Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier).

People's Party: Represents generally small tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. In *foreign policy*, favors further development of the League of Nations, recourse to international arbitration in disputes, and reduction of military forces to the strength essential for defense. In *domestic policy*, advocates land law reforms and aid to farmers in acquiring land, prohibition, free trade, control of trusts, social reform and welfare measures, government arbitration in labor disputes, economic freedom as against socialism, equality of rights for men and women, public schools as basis of all secondary education; opposes the unemployment insurance plan advocated by the Social Democrats.

Leaders: Carl G. Ekman (formerly Premier), Gustav Rosén (formerly Minister of Defense), Felix Hamrin (formerly Minister of Commerce), Count R. Hamilton, Dr. D. Bergström.

Agrarian Party: Conservative in tendency, representing interests of landowners and well-to-do peasants and advocating social legislation for their welfare. Favors tariff protection for agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, distribution of crown and church lands, farm credit facilities, exclusion of undesirable immigrants, increase of local self-government, extension of control of farmers in state administration, protection of land ownership, economy in national defense and administration, temperance as against prohibition.

Leaders: P. Nilsson, O. Olsson.

Communist Party: The Swedish section of the 3d Internationale. Agitates for a republic on Soviet lines and withdrawal from the League of Nations; favors disarmament and prohibition.

Leaders: J. V. Herou (Parliamentary chief), K. Kilbom (Chairman, and editor of party organ).

Liberal Party: A faction of the old Liberal Party remaining after a division and the formation of the People's Party. In *foreign policy*, advocates increased authority for the League of Nations, general reduction of armaments in agreement with other powers, and development of international law. In *domestic policy*, favors freedom of industry and commerce, social reforms including industrial insurance and sickness benefits, equal educational opportunities for men and women, industrial arbitration, agrarian reforms for a more equitable distribution of land, free trade; opposes socialism, protective tariffs; and advocates temperance rather than prohibition.

Leaders: Eliel Löfgren (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Jacob Pettersson (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), E. E. Lyberg (formerly Minister of Finance), Conrad Carleson (formerly Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Aftonbladet	Conservative.	T. O. Telander (*Ed.*)
Arbetaren	Labor.	Albert Jensen (*Ed.*)
Dagens Nyheter	Liberal.	Sten. F. Dehlgren (*Ed.*) T. Fogelqvist (*Pol. Ed.*)
Folkets Dagblad Politiken	Communist.	K. Kilbom (*Ed.*)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative, nationalist.	Leon Ljunglund (*Ed.*)
Social-Demokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Arthur Engberg (*Ed.*)
Stockholms Dagblad	Conservative.	Ewald Stomberg (*Ed.*) Wilh. Ericson (*Pol. Ed.*)
Stockholms-Tidningen	Liberal.	Erik B. Rinman (*Ed.*)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Dr. Helmer Key (*Ed.*)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	N. P. Ollén (*Ed.*)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning (Gothenburg)	Liberal, with conservative tendencies; national.	Torgny Segerstedt (*Ed.*)
Göteborgs-Morgonpost (Gothenburg)	Conservative.	Hakon Wigert-Lundström (*Ed.*)
Göteborgs-Posten (Gothenburg)	Liberal.	Harry Hjörne (*Ed.*)
Ny Tid (Gothenburg)	Social Democratic.	Emil Rosén (*Ed.*)
Arbetet (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	A. Vougt (*Ed.*)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten (Malmö)	Conservative.	H. Cavalli (*Ed.*)
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Trade journal.	Emil Fitger (*Ed.*)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	Oscar Lindskog (*Ed.*)
Svensk Handelstidning (weekly)	Economic.	Torsten Hagelberg (*Ed.*)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (*Ed.*)
Det Nya Sverige (monthly)	Conservative.	Gustaf Olsson (*Ed.*)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån	Independent.	Nils Horney (*Mg. Dir.*)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån	Independent.	Börje Brilioth (*Mg. Dir.*)
Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Semi-official news agency, owned and operated on co-operative basis by Swedish press.	G. Reuterswärd (*Mg. Dir.*)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 3,987,000 (1927 estimate)

President

DR. JEAN-MARIE MUSY (Catholic Conservative)
Elected by Parliament December, 1929; assumed office January 1, 1930, for one year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic, Catholic Conservative, and Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class Parties) Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 13, 1928, for term January 1, 1929–December 31, 1931

Chancellor

DR. ROBERT KAESLIN (Radical Democratic)
Elected by Parliament December 13, 1928, for term January 1, 1929–December 31, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea Federale)

Election of October 28, 1928 (for legislative period ending Dec. 31, 1931)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)

President: ANTON MESSMER (Catholic Conservative)

Parties	*Representation*
Radical Democratic	20
Catholic Conservative	18
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	3
Liberal Democratic	1
Social Political	1
Minor Group	1
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)

President: ERNEST-PAUL GRABER (Social Democratic)

Parties	*Representation*
Radical Democratic	58
Social Democratic	50
Catholic Conservative	46
Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class	31
Liberal Democratic	6
Social Political	3
Minor groups	4
Total	198

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Radical Democratic Party: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, reform legislation including social insurance measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Edmund Schulthess (formerly President, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Heinrich Haeberlin (Member of Federal Council, formerly President), Dr. Robert Kaeslin (Chancellor), Karl Scheurer, Marcel Pilet (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Albert Meyer (Member of Federal Council), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Brenno Bertoni, Emil Isler, Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. B. H. Bolli, A. J. Moriaud (Members of Council of States), H. Calame (formerly President of National Council), Henri Vallotton-Warnery, Dr. Adrian von Arx, Odinga, Schüpbach, Dr. Sträuli (Vice President of National Council), Paul Charmillot (Vice President of Council of States).

Social Democratic Party: A generally moderate constitutional socialist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates direct taxation, free trade, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation.

Leaders: Achille Grospierre (Member of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (President of National Council and Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber, Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole, Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

Catholic Conservative Party: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social insurance measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian Socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Jean-Marie Musy (President), Dr. Giuseppe Motta (Member of Federal Council, formerly President), Anton Messmer (President of Council of States), Dr. Friedrich Brugger (Member of Council of States), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Georg Baumberger, Dr. Ruggero Dollfus, Hans von Matt, Dr. Ernest Perrier (President of Party), Dr. A. von Streng (Member of National Council).

Farmers, Workers, and Middle Class Party: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council), Prof. Laur (Secretary of Party, not a member of the Parliament), Dr. C. Moser (Member of Council of States), Dr. R. Abt, Dr. R. Koenig, Johann Jenny, Rudolph Gelpke, M. Siegenthaler (Members of National Council).

Liberal Democratic Party: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but representing Protestant interests; federalist, and opposed to strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct taxation; left wing tends to coöperation with radicals.

Leaders: Maurice Bujard, Dr. Pierre Favarger, Dr. Rudolf Miescher, Jean de Muralt (Members of National Council), Pierre de Meuron (Member of Council of States).

Social Political Party: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States), R. Tschudy (Member of National Council.)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Berner Tagblatt	Conservative Democratic.	Max Degen (*Dir.*)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel, Robert Grimm (*Eds.*)
Bund	Semi-official; Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (*Dir.*) Fr. Pochon (*Ed.*)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers' Party.	M. Feldmann (*Ed.*)
Aurgauer Tagblatt. (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauer (*Ed.*)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung (Basle)	Social Democratic.	Fr. Schneider (*Ed.*)
Basler Nachrichten (Basle)	Conservative Democratic.	Dr. Albert Oeri (*Ed.*)
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Witzinger (*Ed.*)
Vorwaerts (Basle)	Communist.	F. Wieser (*Ed.*)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (*Ed.*)
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (*Ed.*)
Thurauer Zeitung (Frauenfeld)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Rud. Huber (*Ed.*)
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	J. Dessonaz (*Ed.*)
Freiburger Nachrichten (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (*Ed.*)
Courrier de Genève (Geneva)	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Compagnon (*Ed.*)
Journal de Genève. (Geneva)	Liberal Democratic; one of the best informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Edouard Chapuisat (*Dir.*) Jean Martin (*Pol. Ed.*) Wm. Martin (*For. Ed.*)
Travail (Geneva)	Social Democratic.	Léon Nicole (*Ed.*)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	Edg. Junod (*Ed.*)
Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Social Democratic.	A. Von der Aa (*Ed.*)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent.	Jean Allenspach (*Ed.*)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal Democratic.	Georges Rigassi (*Ed.*) M. Muret (*For. Ed.*)
Revue de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	Pierre Rochat (*Dir.*)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	No party.	Julien Monnet (*Ed.*)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ackermann (*Ed.*)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (*For. Ed.*)
Corriere del Ticino. (Lugano)	Catholic Conservative.	Vittore Frigerio (*Ed.*)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Radical Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (*Chief Ed.*)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (*Ed.*)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Al. Harat (*Ed.*)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flückiger (*Ed.*)
Intelligenzblatt. (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. A. Meier (*Ed.*)
Kaempfer (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	H. Bobst and W. Trostel (*Eds.*)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Buomberger-Longoni (*Ed.*)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. A. Meyer (*Ed.*)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Ernst Nobs and Friedrich Heeb (*Eds.*)
Revue de Genève (monthly) (Geneva)	Political and economic.	Robert de Traz (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Swiss Telegraphic Agency	Independent.	Supported by all newspapers.

TURKEY

Capital: Angora
Area: 294,494 square miles
Population: 13,660,275 (1927 census)

President

GAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL (People's Party)
Elected November 1, 1927, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed November 1927

Premier

GEN. ISMET PASHA (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT (Grand National Assembly)
(Turkia Buyuk Millet Medjlissi)

Election of September 2, 1927 (four-year term)

President: GENERAL KIAZIM PASHA (People's Party)

Number of Members* 316
*All of People's Party

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only existing political party in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Mustapha Kemal as President General of the Party, the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Mustapha Kemal (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet Pasha (Premier), Gen. Kiazim Pasha (President of the Grand National Assembly), Safvet Bey (Secretary General of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Constantinople.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Aksham	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Nejmeddin Sadik Bey (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party.	Yunus Nadi Bey (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Ikdam	People's Party.	Ali Naji Bey (*Prop. and Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Milliyet	People's Party. Also publishes a French edition.	Mahmud Bey (*Ed.*)
Son-Saat	People's Party.	Hakki Tarik Bey (*Ed.*)
Stamboul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (*Ed.*)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (*Prop.*)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmed Assim Bey (*Ed.*)
Hakimiyeti Milliye (Angora)	People's Party.	Mahmut Bey (*Ed.*)
Hayat (weekly)	Literary, economic, and political.	Mehmet Emir Bey (*Ed.*)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantinople (monthly)	Economic.	Constantinople Chamber of Commerce (*Pub.*)
Levant Trade Review (monthly)	Economic. In English.	American Chamber of Commerce (*Pub.*)
Muhit (monthly)	General.	Ahmet Cevat Bey (*Ed.*)
Resimly Ay (monthly)	General.	Zekeria Bey (*Ed.*)
Revue Commerciale Française (monthly)	Economic. In French.	French Chamber of Commerce (*Pub.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Turkish Press Association	Independent but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Bey (*Mg. Dir.*)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington
Area: 3,738,371 square miles (including outlying possessions)
Population Continental United States: 120,013,000 (1928 estimate)

President

HERBERT HOOVER (Republican)
Elected November 6, 1928, for four-year term
Assumed office March 4, 1929

Cabinet

Republican

PARLIAMENT
(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

Election of November 6, 1928 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: CHARLES CURTIS (Republican)

Parties	*Representation*
Republican	56
Democratic	39
Farmer-Labor	1
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Election of November 6, 1928 (for two years).

Speaker: NICHOLAS LONGWORTH (Republican)

Parties	*Representation*
Republican	269
Democratic	165
Farmer-Labor	1
Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory Parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule; while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are progressive and conservative Democrats, progressive and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while

every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. At present, two seats, one in the Senate and one in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office.

Republican Party: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. In *foreign policy*, has opposed cancellation of Allied debts to the United States; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed the treaty; has pronounced in favor of efforts to conclude arbitration treaties with all countries; endorsed the resolution of the Sixth Pan-American Conference calling for a conference at Washington on conciliation and arbitration; demands respect for and protection of the persons and property of American citizens in foreign countries; favors the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declares against conquest or exploitation in Nicaragua or other Central American states; advocates non-interference in the internal affairs of China while protecting the lives of Americans resident there; opposes membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocates coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; pledges itself to aid in the perfection of the principles of international law. In *domestic policy*, endorses a protective tariff; advocated the creation of a Federal Farm Board to promote a farm owned and controlled marketing system with government financial assistance during the period of transition, and sponsors adequate tariff protection for agricultural products; favors freedom in wage contracts, and collective bargaining on the part of labor; believes in the practical application of the conservation principle by the wide development of natural resources, but the prevention of monopoly control; advocates vigorous enforcement of the 18th (prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution; pledges itself to round out and maintain the Navy to the full ratio provided by the Washington Conference; approves the drafting of material resources as well as men in the case of future war; advocates the protection of the mining industry and the removal of restrictions which may hamper

its development; pledges federal financial aid in highway construction; favors the sale of government-owned ships to private owners; endorses continued development of inland and intra-coastal waterways; advocates full and adequate relief for disabled veterans; favors state regulation of public utilities; pledges itself to publish an account of all contributions and expenditures with names of contributors to campaign expenses; advocates immigration restriction; favors an investigation of the administration of Indian affairs; proposes the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (President of the Republic), Claudius Huston (Chairman of the National Republican Committee), Charles Curtis (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James E. Watson (Party Leader in the Senate), John Q. Tilson (Party Leader in the House), Nicholas Longworth (Speaker of the House). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: Calvin Coolidge (formerly President of the Republic), Charles E. Hughes (Presidential candidate in 1916, formerly Secretary of State), Elihu Root (formerly Secretary of State). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

Democratic Party: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strong in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, advocates outlawry of war; freedom from entangling alliances with other nations; protection of American lives and rights; non-interference with internal political affairs of any foreign nation; international arbitration and conciliation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; abolition of the practice of the President of entering into and carrying out agreements with a foreign government for protection of such government against revolution or foreign attack, or for the supervision of its internal affairs, when such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the Senate; recognition that the Monroe Doctrine is a cardinal principle promulgated for the protection of the United States and its Latin-American neighbors. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, advocates the preservation of the rights and powers of the states; reorganization of the government departments on a business basis; a resumption of the sinking fund inaugurated by the last Democratic Administration, and a strict limitation of taxation within the requirements of this fund; a tariff based on maintenance of legitimate business but safeguarding the public against monopoly created by special tariff favors; restoration of the Wilson conception of a fact-finding tariff commission, quasi-judicial, and free from executive influence; duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly, and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of the government; a schedule that will increase the purchasing power of wages and income by reduction of monopolistic and extortionate rates, and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the tariff among all classes of citizens; favors the immediate enactment of legislation for the benefit of the farmers to insure equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries through credit aids by loans to coöperatives; approved creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist in marketing of farm products; favors reduction through government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser get and what the consumer pays; consideration of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures, and distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketing units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance, thus avoiding government subsidy; favors the

principle of collective bargaining for labor; opposes granting of injunctions in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury, and after notice and hearing; favors legislation providing that products of convict labor shipped from one state to another shall be subject to the laws of the latter state; advocates adoption of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made for public works, and lessening, so far as possible, construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise, and study of modern industry for a constructive solution to absorb and utilize the surplus labor released by the increasing use of machinery; favors legislation to prevent defeated members of Congress from participating in its session by fixing the date for convening the Congress immediately after the biennial congressional election; pledges itself to an honest effort to enforce the 18th (prohibition) Amendment to the Federal Constitution; supports an efficient, dependable American merchant marine; opposes discontinuance of any lines now operating; favors gradual transfer of ships to local private American companies; condemns the improper and excessive use of money in elections and agrees to maintain a permanent and open record of all campaign expenditures; advocates a balance of state and federal control of water power, improvements in navigation, and flood control; favors constructive legislation in aid of the coal industry, mining, reclamation, drainage, and reforestation; approves equal opportunity for competition among common carriers; supports laws limiting immigration but condemns those provisions in the laws which separate husbands from wives and parents from infant children; promises strict enforcement of anti-trust laws, and enactment of other laws, if necessary, for control of monopolies; advocates immediate independence for the Philippines, and granting to Porto Rico a territorial form of government; favors employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; supports continued care for American veterans; favors increase of wages of federal employees, and granting them liberal accident compensation; opposes exploitation in industry of women and children.

Leaders: Alfred E. Smith (Presidential candidate in 1928, formerly Governor of New York), Jouett Shouse (Chairman of the Democratic National Committee), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate, Vice-Presidential candidate in 1928), John N. Garner (Party Leader in the House of Representatives), Carter Glass (Senator). Former office holders or party candidates who retain influence include: John W. Davis (Presidential candidate in 1924), James M. Cox (Presidential candidate in 1920), Franklin D. Roosevelt (Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920, Governor of New York). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation* *	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald (Birmingham)	36,429	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (*Pub.*) J. E. Chappell (*Ed.*)
CALIFORNIA			
Times (Los Angeles)	152,813	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (*Ed.*)
Chronicle (San Francisco)	95,528	Independent.	George T. Cameron (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Examiner (San Francisco)	189,132	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 192) James R. Nourse (*Ed.*)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher*, 1929.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
COLORADO			
Rocky Mountain News (Denver)	41,617	Independent.	E. T. Leech (*Ed.*)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford)	38,867	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (*Pub.*) Maurice S. Sherman (*Ed.*)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (Washington)	73,200	Independent.	Edward B. McLean (*Ed.*)
Star (Washington) (evening)	99,559	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (*Ed.*)
United States Daily (Washington)	33,041	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (*Pres.*)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (Jacksonville)	49,560	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (*Ed.*)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (Atlanta)	84,370	Democratic.	Clark Howell (*Ed.*)
ILLINOIS			
News (Chicago) (evening)	413,187	Independent.	Walter A. Strong (*Pub.*) Charles H. Dennis (*Ed.*)
Tribune (Chicago)	809,165	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (*Ed.*)
INDIANA			
Star (Indianapolis)	108,632	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (*Pub. and Ed.*)
IOWA			
Register (Des Moines)	110,157	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (*Pub.*) Harvey Ingham (*Ed.*)
KANSAS			
Capital (Topeka)	42,915	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (*Pub.*) Harold C. Chase (*Ed.*)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal (Louisville)	97,349	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (*Ed. and Pub.*)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (New Orleans)	94,067	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (*Ed.*)
MAINE			
News (Bangor)	31,974	Republican.	J. Norman Towle (*Ed.*)
MARYLAND			
Sun (Baltimore) (morning and evening)	146,858 (m) 139,746 (e)	Independent.	Paul Patterson (*Pub.*) John W. Owens (*Ed. morning*) Hamilton Owens (*Ed. evening*)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (Boston)	118,486	Independent; organ of Christian Science Society, but has wide general circulation.	Willis J. Abbot, Roland R. Harrison, Charles E. Heitman, and Frank L. Perrin (*Ed. Bd.*)
Post (Boston)	397,419	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Transcript (Boston) (evening)	34,730	Independent Republican.	George S. Mandell (*Ed.*)
Republican (Springfield)	23,456	Independent.	Richard Hooker (*Pub.*) Waldo L. Cook (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (Detroit)	231,130	Independent.	E. D. Stair (*Pub.*) Carlton S. Shier (*Ed.*)
News (Detroit)	321,074	Independent.	William E. Scripps (*Pres.*) George E. Miller (*Ed.*)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (Minneapolis) (evening)	116,468	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (*Pub.*)
Pioneer Press (St. Paul)	75,459	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (*Pub.*) S. M. Williams (*Ed.*)
MISSOURI			
Star (Kansas City) (evening)	253,819	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (*Ed.*)
Globe Democrat (St. Louis)	273,657	Independent.	E. Lansing Ray (*Pres.*) C. S. Yost (*Ed.*)
Post Dispatch (St. Louis) (evening)	236,571	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (*Ed.*)
NEBRASKA			
Bee-News (Omaha) (morning and evening)	70,549 (m) 52,291 (e)	Republican.	Peter Hamilton (*Pub.*) Fred S. Hunter (*Mg. Ed.*)
NEW JERSEY			
News (Newark) (evening)	134,752	Independent.	Wallace M. Scudder (*Pub.*) Edward W. Scudder (*Ed.*)
NEW YORK			
American (New York City)	210,020	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 192) Edmond D. Coblentz (*Ed.*)
Herald Tribune (New York City)	309,959	Republican.	Ogden Reid (*Ed.*)
Journal of Commerce (New York City)	25,600	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (*Pub.*) H. Parker Willis (*Ed.*)
Post (New York City) (evening)	89,265	Republican; oldest daily paper in New York.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (*Pub.*) Julian S. Mason (*Ed.*)
Sun (New York City) (evening)	283,435	Independent Republican.	William T. Dewart (*Pub.*) Frank M. O'Brien (*Ed.*)
Telegram (New York City) (evening)	235,578	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 192) Lee Wood (*Mg. Ed.*)
Times (New York City)	418,687	Independent Democratic.	Adolph S. Ochs (*Pub.*) Rollo Ogden (*Ed.*)
Wall Street Journal (New York City) (morning and evening)	39,381 (me)	Financial.	F. A. Korsemayer (*Ed.*)
World (New York City) (morning and evening)	336,869 (m) 291,792 (e)	Democratic.	Ralph Pulitzer (*Pres.*) Walter Lippmann (*Ed. morning*) H. S. Pollard (*Ed. evening*)
NORTH CAROLINA			
News & Observer (Raleigh)	40,828	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (*Ed. and Pub.*)
OHIO			
Enquirer (Cincinnati)	72,834	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (*Ed.*)
Plain Dealer (Cleveland)	218,775	Independent Democratic.	George M. Rogers (*Gen. Mgr.*) Paul Bellamy (*Mg. Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
OKLAHOMA			
World (Tulsa)	65,489	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (*Pub. and Ed.*)
OREGON			
Oregonian (Portland)	107,594	Independent Republican.	R. G. Callvert (*Mg. Ed.*)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (Philadelphia) (evening)	544,029	Independent Republican.	William L. McLean (*Pub.*) Fred Fuller Shedd (*Ed.*)
Public Ledger	147,176 (m)	Independent.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis (*Prop.*)
(Philadelphia) (morning and evening)	210,397 (e)		Samuel S. Schwab (*Mg. Ed. morning*) Harry B. Nason, Jr. (*Mg. Ed. evening*)
Post-Gazette (Pittsburgh)	230,743	Independent Democratic.	Paul Block (*Pub.*) Oliver J. Keller (*Ed.*)
RHODE ISLAND			
Journal (Providence)	44,050	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (*Mg. Ed.*)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (Memphis) (morning and evening)	107,902 (m) 68,484 (e)	Democratic.	Luke Lee (*Pub.*) George Morris (*Ed.*)
TEXAS			
News (Dallas)	86,126	Independent Democratic.	Alonzo Wasson (*Ed.*)
UTAH			
Tribune (Salt Lake City)	45,026	Republican.	E. H. Holden (*Ed.*)
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (Richmond) (evening)	68,778	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (*Pub.*) Douglas S. Freeman (*Ed.*)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (Seattle)	98,087	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note) Royal Brougham (*Mg. Ed.*)
WISCONSIN			
Journal (Milwaukee) (evening)	165,482	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (*Pub.*) L. W. Nieman (*Ed.*)

Note.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

Name of Group	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 26 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (*Prop.*)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 25 papers in 25 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (*Controlling Shareholder*) Roy W. Howard (*Chairman of Board*) G. B. Parker (*Ed.*)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the New York *World* (through the Press Publishing Co.), the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which is affiliated with the New York *Evening Post*.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; affiliated with Reuters-Havas-Wolff group.	Frank B. Noyes (*Pres.*) Kent Cooper (*Mgr.*)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Karl A. Bickel (*Pres.*)
International News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Frank Mason (*Ed.*)
Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (*Ed.*)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)		John W. Troy (*Ed.*)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)		Edward G. Morissey (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	R. K. Crist (*Acting Ed.*)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. A. Thurston (*Pub.*) Raymond Coll (*Mg. Ed.*)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	F. Makino (*Prop.*)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent. In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (*Ed.*)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	W. R. Farrington (*Pub.*) Riley H. Allen (*Ed.*)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Republican.	Carson Taylor (*Pub.*) Roy C. Bennett (*Ed.*)
Times (Manila, P. I.)	Independent.	J. Rosenthal (*Prop.*) Johnson (*Ed.*)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.)	Favors Philippine independence. In Spanish.	Alejandro Roces (*Pub.*)
Democracia (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Alliancist; at present advocates largest possible measure of self-government, leaving open the determination of the final political status of Porto Rico. In Spanish.	José Dávila Ricci (*Ed.*)
Mundo (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (*Ed.*)
Tiempo (San Juan, Porto Rico)	Coalitionist; advocates Porto Rican statehood. In English and Spanish.	Pedro J. Barbosa (*Ed.*)
Puerto Rico Illustrado (San Juan, Porto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment. In Spanish.	Romualdo Real (*Ed.*)
Porto Rico Progress (San Juan, Porto Rico) (weekly)	Independent. In English.	Howard Hull (*Ed.*)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent. In Spanish.	A. Villegãs Arango (*Ed.*)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

Name of Journal	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
American Economic Review . (Evanston, Ill.) (quarterly)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey (*Ed.*)
American Journal of International Law . . . . (Washington, D. C.) (quarterly)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (*Ed.*)
American Political Science Review . . . . . (Ann Arbor, Mich.) (quarterly)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (*Mg. Ed.*)
American Review of Reviews (New York, N. Y.) (monthly)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (*Ed.*)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science . . . . . (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Clyde L. King (*Ed.*)
Barron's Weekly . . . . (Published simultaneously Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.)	Financial.	Hugh Bancroft (*Pub. and Ed.*)
Current History . . . . (New York, N. Y.) (monthly)	Political and historical.	New York Times Co. (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Foreign Affairs . . . . (New York, N. Y.) (quarterly)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (*Ed.*)
Geographical Review . . . (New York, N. Y.) (quarterly)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (*Ed.*)
Journal of Economic and Business History . . . . (Boston, Mass.) (quarterly)	Economic.	Edwin F. Gay (*Ed.*)
Literary Digest . . . . (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	William S. Woods (*Ed.*)
Nation . . . . . (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Political, social, and current events.	Oswald Garrison Villard (*Ed.*)
Nation's Business . . . . (Washington, D. C.) (monthly)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (*Ed. and Pub.*)
New Republic . . . . . (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Political, social, and current events.	Herbert Croly (*Ed.*)
Outlook and Independent . (New York, N. Y.) (weekly)	Political, social, and current events.	Francis Rufus Bellamy (*Ed. and Pub.*)
Political Science Quarterly . (New York, N. Y.) (quarterly)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (*Ed.*)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.) (quarterly)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (*Ed.*)
Review of Economic Statistics (Cambridge, Mass.) (quarterly)	Economic and statistical.	W. L. Crum (*Ed.*)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 1,808,286 (1928 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN CAMPISTEGUY (Riverista Colorado)

Assumed office March 1, 1927, for four-year term

(The executive functions are divided between the President and a National Administrative Council consisting of nine members, six of the majority party, and three of the minority — three retiring every two years — all elected by direct popular vote)

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1927, three members by the President and four members by the National Administrative Council

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of November, 1928 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: DR. JUAN B. MORELLI (Blanco)

Parties	*Representation*
Blanco (Nationalists)	12
Colorado (Batllistas — 1, Riveristas — 1, Sosistas — 2, Colorado Radical — 1)	5
Vacancies (shortly to be filled, probably by Colorados)	2
Total	19

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara Nacional de Representantes)

Election of November, 1928 (for three years)

President: GUILLERMO L. GARCIA (Blanco)

Parties	*Representation*
Blanco (Nationalists — 60, Radicals — 1)	61
Colorado (Batllistas — 38, Riveristas — 9, Vieristas — 4, Sosistas — 8)	59
Communist	1
Catholic	1
Socialist	1
Total	123

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Blanco (Conservative) and the Colorado (Liberal) Parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems they adopted. Frequent conflicts for the control of the government occurred between them during a period of nearly fifty years. Adherence to one or the other group thus became a question of traditional loyalty rather than of political program.

Blanco Party: Composed of two factions, Nationalists and Radicals, both of which are conservative. The Nationalists are the old-line group; the Radicals, the insurgent element. The program favors more extensive power for the executive, more domestic protection for capitalist interests, and high protective tariffs. It calls for more and better-equipped educational institutions, the building of more hard roads, and aid to the farmers. Agricultural development is favored, as is also physical education.

Leaders: Luis Alberto Herrera (leader of Nationalist faction, formerly President of National Council of Administration, Blanco Party candidate for President of Uruguay last election), Dr. Leonel Aguirre (President of the Party), Dr. Lorenzo Carnelli (leader of Radical faction, member of Chamber of Representatives).

Colorado Party: Has been in power over fifty years; recently lost its slight majority over Blanco Party. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of many public playgrounds, and high tariff for revenue. Old age pensions are favored, the funds to be established by state and private concerns. Recommends the reorganization of the educational system of Uruguay, government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports, and the continued separation of Church and State. Advocates limitation of presidential powers and a corresponding increase of power of the Administrative Council.

Leaders: Dr. Baltazar Brum (formerly President of the Republic, President of the National Council of Administration; a leader of the Batllista faction), Julio Maria Sosa (leader of Sosista faction, formerly President of National Council of Administration), Dr. Pedro Manini (leader of Riverista faction, member of Chamber of Representatives), Dr. Juan Campisteguy (President), Luis C. Caviglia (leader of Vierista faction).

Communist Party: The Uruguayan section of the 3d Internationale.
Leader: Eugenio Gomez (member of Chamber of Representatives).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Joaquin Secco Illa (*Dir.*)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	Cesar Batlle Pacheco (*Dir.*)
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1923.	Hector R. Gomez (*Ed.*)
Diario del Plata	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andres Ramirez (*Dir.*)
Ideal	Colorado-Batllista.	Dr. Ghigliani and Francisco Alberto Schinca (*Dirs.*)
Imparcial	Supposedly independent; said to favor Blanco Party.	Eduardo Ferrería (*Dir.*)
Justicia	Communist.	Eugenio Gomez (*Dir.*)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	Hector R. Gomez (*Ed.*)
País	Blanco.	Dr. Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre (*Dirs.*)
Plata (evening)	Blanco; conservative.	Juan Andres Ramirez (*Dir.*)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (*Dir.*)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco; founded in 1879.	Andres Lapído (*Prop. and Dir.*)

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly) .	Political and current events.	
Ilustración Uruguaya . . (monthly)	Political and current events.	
Boletin del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly) . .	Commercial and statistical.	

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Circulo de la Prensa . . .	Independent.	Dr. Francisco Ghigliani (*Pres.*)

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 393,874 square miles
Population: 3,026,878 (1926 Census)

*President**

DR. JUAN BAUTISTA PEREZ

Elected Provisional President April 19, 1929: Constitutional President May 31, 1929; assumed office June 1, 1929 for seven-year term ending April 19, 1936

Cabinet

Appointed April 20, 1929

Premier

There is no Premier

PARLIAMENT
(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Camara de Senadores)	LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)
Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)	*Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*
President: Changes every thirty days.	*President:* Changes every thirty days.
Number of members 40	Number of members 81

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (*Prop.*) R. David Leon (*Ed.*)
Heraldo	Antonio Jose Calcaño Herrera (*Founder*)
Nuevo Diario	Laureano Vallenilla Lanz (*Dir.*)
Religion	Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (*Prop.*) Rafael Peñalver J. (*Ed.*)
Sol	Carlos Rohl, Jr. (*Ed.*)
Universal	Andres Mata and Luis Teofilo Nunez (*Props. and Eds.*)
Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Federico Carmona (*Ed.*)
Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (*Ed.*)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (*Ed.*)
Cultura Venezolana (monthly)	Dr. Jose A. Tagliaferro (*Prop. and Ed.*)

*Under the Constitution of May 19, 1929, certain important prerogatives of the President are shared by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies. The present Commander-in-Chief is General Juan Vicente Gomez, former President of the Republic.

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